

1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary File 1A: 1988 Dress Rehearsal Technical Documentation

D1-D90-S1DR-14-TECH

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U.S. Department of
Commerce
Economic and Statistics
Administration
U.S. Census Bureau



1990 Census of
Population and Housing

1988 Dress Rehearsal

Summary Tape File 1A

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Issued June 1990



U.S. Department of Commerce
Robert A. Moshbacher, Secretary
Thomas J. Murrin, Deputy Secretary
Michael R. Darby, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Barbara Everitt Bryant,
Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for Decennial Census
William P. Butz, Associate Director for Demographic Programs
Roland H. Moore, Associate Director for Field Operations
Bryant Benton, Associate Director for Management Services
Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for Decennial Census

The files should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: 1988 Dress Rehearsal Census of St. Louis City, East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington Summary Tape File 1A [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1990.

The technical documentation should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: 1988 Dress Rehearsal Census of St. Louis City, East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington Summary Tape File 1A Technical Documentation / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau, 1990.

For additional information concerning the files, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services Branch (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

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1988 DRESS REHEARSAL NOTE

This dress rehearsal file and technical documentation serve multiple purposes. Their primary use is as the test file for Summary Tape File (STF) 1A and as the documentation prototype for the 1990 census STF 1. They also serve as the production file and documentation for the 1988 Dress Rehearsal Census STF 1A.

Questionnaire Changes

The questionnaire used in the 1988 Dress Rehearsal census is different from the 1990 census questionnaire. In this technical documentation, tables containing data cells derived from questions which were not asked in the 1988 Dress Rehearsal but were asked in the 1990 census are included in the Subject Locator, List of Tables (Matrices), Table (Matrix) Outlines, and Data Dictionary. However, on the dress rehearsal tape, these tables are either zero filled or contain data that are not comparable to 1990 tables. The figure below indicates

the tables which contain values that are not comparable to the 1990 STF 1.

Text Material

All text material in this dress rehearsal documentation refers to the 1990 STF's, except the Abstract, How to Use This File, and User Note 1, which contain information specific to the dress rehearsal. Appendix E contains the 100-percent questionnaire for both the 1988 Census of Population and Housing and the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Count Adjustment

In the STF 1A dress rehearsal table outlines and data dictionary, selected tables have cells labeled "Count adjustment." These cells will contain data in the 1990 file if the 1990 census count is adjusted. If the 1990 census count is not adjusted, these cells will be labeled "Filler" and contain blanks on the tapes. On this dress rehearsal file, count adjustment cells are blank. For more information on adjustment, see appendix H.

Figure 1. Dress Rehearsal File Tables Containing Data Not Comparable to 1990 STF 1.

| Table number | Table description | Table number | Table description |
|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| P-9 | Hispanic Origin | H31 | Aggregate Price Asked |
| H13 | Rooms | H32 | Contract Rent |
| H14 | Aggregate Rooms | H32A | Lower Contract Rent Quartile |
| H15 | Aggregate Rooms by Tenure | H32B | Median Contract Rent |
| H16 | Aggregate Rooms by Vacancy Status | H32C | Upper Contract Rent Quartile |
| H21 | Persons Per Room | H33 | Aggregate Contract Rent |
| H22 | Tenure by Persons Per Room | H34 | Race of Householder (Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units) |
| H23 | Value | H35 | Aggregate Contract Rent by Race of Householder |
| H23A | Lower Value Quartile | H36 | Hispanic Origin of Householder (Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units) |
| H23B | Median Value | H37 | Aggregate Contract Rent by Hispanic Origin of Householder |
| H23C | Upper Value Quartile | H38 | Aggregate Rent Asked |
| H24 | Aggregate Value | H39 | Age of Householder by Meals Included in Rent |
| H25 | Race of Householder (Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units) | H52 | Imputation of Value |
| H26 | Aggregate Value by Race of Householder | H53 | Imputation of Price Asked |
| H27 | Hispanic Origin of Householder (Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units) | H54 | Imputation of Contract Rent |
| H28 | Aggregate Value by Hispanic Origin of Householder | H55 | Imputation of Meals Included in Rent |
| H29 | Aggregate Value by Units in Structure | | |
| H30 | Vacancy Status | | |

ABSTRACT

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CITATION

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: 1988 Dress Rehearsal Census of St. Louis City, East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington Summary Tape File 1A [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1990.

TYPE OF FILE

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION

All persons and housing units enumerated in the 1988 Dress Rehearsal Census of St. Louis City, East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington on March 20, 1988.

The Missouri sites included the city of St. Louis, portions of Audrain, Callaway, Chariton, Crawford, and St. Louis counties, and the following counties in their entirety:

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Boone | Gasconade | Moniteau |
| Camden | Howard | Morgan |
| Cole | Laclede | Osage |
| Cooper | Maries | Pulaski |
| Franklin | Miller | |

The Washington site included the Colville and Spokane Reservations, which include portions of Ferry, Okanogan (also includes the non-reservation portions of Omak and Okanogan cities), and Stevens counties, and the following counties in their entirety:

| | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| Adams | Franklin | Lincoln |
| Chelan | Grant | Whitman |
| Douglas | Kittitas | |

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION

Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) contains 100-percent data. Population items tabulated include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are frequently cross tabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items tabulated include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included with rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are frequently cross tabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure.

Selected aggregates and medians also are provided. Data are presented in 36 population tables and 55 housing tables.

The table outlines presented in the STF 1A dress rehearsal documentation are identical to those that will be in the 1990 census STF 1 files. However, since the questionnaires are not identical, some data cells in the dress rehearsal file contain data which are not comparable to 1990 STF 1.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

This dress rehearsal file is file 1A. The 1990 summary tape file 1 will be released as file 1A, file 1B, file 1C, and file 1D. The record layout is identical in all four files but the geographic coverage differs.

STF 1A provides data for States and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. This hierarchy is shown below:

State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or place part)
 Census tract/block numbering
 area (BNA) (or tract/BNA part)
 Block group

File 1A also has inventory or complete summaries for the following geographic areas:

Places
Census tracts/BNA's
Block groups
State portions of American Indian and Alaska Native areas
County portions of American Indian and Alaska Native areas

The 1990 STF 1A will also have summaries for county subdivisions in some States and for Congressional Districts of the 101st Congress.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS

There are no STF 1A related printed reports for the dress rehearsal census. Listed below are the STF 1 related printed reports planned for the 1990 census. Printed reports will be available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

1990 CPH-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*. A report for the U.S., each State, and the District of Columbia, which contains 100-percent data for the State, local governmental units, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas. Scheduled for release in 1991-92.

1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*. A report for the U.S., each State, and the District of Columbia, which provides 100-percent data for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts for metropolitan areas and urbanized areas, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan). Scheduled for release in 1991-92.

1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress*. A report for each State and the District of Columbia, which provides both 100-percent and sample data for congressional districts and, within congressional districts, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and minor civil divisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States. Scheduled for release in 1993.

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS

1990 *Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. This booklet provides descriptions of the data products available from the

1990 census. Available without charge from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Phone: 301-763-4100.

Census '90 Basics. This booklet provides a general overview of the census activity and detailed information on census content, geographic areas, and products. Available without charge from Customer Services (see above).

Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. This booklet highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Available without charge from Customer Services (see above).

A comprehensive 1990 *Census of Population and Housing Guide* will be available in 1991. It will provide detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

STF 1A has a record size of 9610 characters divided into two record segments of 4805 characters each. The first 300 characters of each segment contain the geographic information.

FILE AVAILABILITY

This file is available from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. A machine-readable data dictionary file is included on the tape. While the file can be ordered on a one-file-per-State basis, the files for both States are available on 1 reel of tape. Cost per reel as of June, 1990 is \$175. For orders placed after September 1990, please contact Customer Services (number above) for pricing information. Options include 6250 or 1600 bpi, ASCII or EBCDIC, labeled or unlabeled. When ordering, please use the order form on the following page.

*** 0005**

1. Please Type or Print. (Form is aligned for typewriter use.)

| Qty. | Series Number | Title | Price Each | Total Price |
|------|---------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------------|
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| | | | Total for Publications | |

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|--|
| 2. Company or personal name |
| Additional address/attention line |
| Street address |
| City, State, ZIP Code |
| Daytime phone including area code |

[illegible]

Mail to: Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233
Telephone: 301/763-4100 FAX: 301/763-4794



* 0006

1. Please Type or Print. (Form is aligned for typewriter use.)

| Qty. | Media (See abbreviations above) | Title | Price Each | Total Price |
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| | | | Total for Products Listed | |

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☐ 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII ☐ 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII
 Labeling (Check one): ☐ Standard ☐ Unlabeled
 Maximum block size (if less than 32K bytes)? _____

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| City, State, ZIP Code |
| Daytime phone including area code |

☐ Census Deposit Account

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Card expiration date _____

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HOW TO USE THIS FILE

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| Using the File | 2-2 |

INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves as a guide for data users to both the tape and the technical documentation. Novice users trying to understand how to use the documentation and the file should read this chapter first.

Documentation Chapters

The Abstract chapter in this documentation provides a quick overview of the file, including the formal title, geographic coverage, subject coverage, and file availability. Also shown are citations for related reference materials and printed reports. Their titles and geography are included in this section, along with purchasing information.

The Subject Locator is an aid to finding which tables provide the information needed. The List of Tables (Matrices) and the Table (Matrix) Outlines provide two types of presentations for the tables available in the file. The List of Tables (Matrices) has the table titles and universes. The Table (Matrix) Outlines offer a detailed presentation of the tables. When reviewing the tables, remember that a colon (:) following an entry indicates the entry is a heading, not a data cell.

User Notes

Information about file or documentation changes sometimes becomes available after the documentation has been printed. User Notes inform the user community about these changes. These are in a numbered series. If there are technical documentation changes, revised pages usually accompany them. The revised pages should be inserted in their proper location but the user note cover sheet should be filed in the User Notes chapter.

Data Dictionary

The data dictionary describes the file and provides character locations for each variable and each table. It has two elements, the Identification section and the table (matrix) section.

In the identification section, the components include the field name; the data dictionary reference name, a short mnemonic for use with software packages; field

size; starting position; and data type (alphabetic, numeric, or alphanumeric).

The identification section of the Data Dictionary is identical for all summary tape files. It provides a list of the geographic codes or refers the user to the appropriate source. Review the footnotes carefully; they provide explanations for various terms. These footnotes are listed at the end of the identification section of the Data Dictionary.

The table (matrix) section provides information on the table (matrix) number; table (matrix) description; number of implied decimals in each cell (if not 0); starting position within the record, within the segment, and for all cells within the first-level variable; and cell coordinates. The starting position within the record is shown in regular type while the starting position within segment is in italics.

There is also a machine-readable data dictionary file on the data tape. This dictionary is designed to be converted for use with various software packages.

Appendixes

Detailed information on geographic areas is in appendix A followed by subject-matter definitions in appendix B. Appendix C provides detailed statistical information about the data while appendix D outlines the data collection and processing procedures. Facsimile copies of both the dress rehearsal and 1990 census short-form questionnaire are in appendix E.

Appendix F furnishes detailed information on all the data products of the 1990 census, as well as suggested sources of information and assistance. Although appendix G appears in this technical documentation, map information is not included. Appendix H outlines the issue of count adjustment and how this might affect the file and the technical documentation. The record layout for the machine-readable data dictionary file which accompanies each tape order is in appendix I.

Appendix J contains the code lists used in processing the data. These are especially helpful in determining the components included in categories such as race or group quarters. These codes are used in conjunction with the table (matrix) outlines and data dictionary chapters. In the file presentation included in those chapters, some cell entries are followed by numeric codes in parentheses. These are the codes included in that cell. For example, in a table including race, the entry for Asian or Pacific Islander is followed by (600-699, 976-985). The code list for race in appendix J identifies all the race codes included in the Asian or Pacific Islander category.

USING THE FILE

Internal File Labels

System Labels—Tape orders which specify labeled tapes will have a standard American National Standards Institute (ANSI) label. The system label consists of 17 characters, but only the first 12 are active. The remaining five characters will be 'x' filled. The first header record (HDR1) of the STF 1A dress rehearsal file will have a data set name (DSN) of STF 1ADss.xxxxxxx. The 1990 STF 1A files will have a DSN of STF 1AXss.fnnxxxxx where ss is the United States Postal Service State abbreviation and nn is a two-digit number with leading zeroes identifying the tape volume sequence. (The "f" in the DSN remains constant.)

User Labels—Each user tape will have six user header labels and six user trailer labels. These labels combine information from the system label and the identification portion of the first and last record. These labels enable the user to quickly identify the beginning and ending records on each tape.

User Header Labels—The user header labels are designated UHL1 through UHL6. UHL1 and UHL2 repeat information from the system label in HDR1 and HDR2. UHL3 through UHL6 contain the information on the identification portion (characters 1-300) of the first record on the tape. The unused portion of UHL6 is blank filled.

User Trailer Labels—The user trailer labels are designated UTL1 through UTL6. UTL1 and UTL2 contain information from the system trailer label. UTL3 and subsequent user trailer labels contain identification information from the last record on the tape. The unused portion of UTL6 is blank filled.

State-Specific File Information

State-specific file information, such as record counts, is not provided in the technical documentation. However, each tape order is accompanied by a tape creation sheet. This sheet provides the file name, file label (HDR1), the third user header label (UHL3), record size, block size, and record count. The third user header label for each reel identifies the geography for the first record on the reel. For example, the UHL3 at the beginning of each reel of a three-reel file for a State provides the geography for the first record. If the geography needed is on reel three, only reel three needs to be processed.

The tape creation sheet received with the tape should be filed in the technical documentation notebook or with other tape information maintained by the user.

Record Segmentation

Logical records are divided into segments, each containing identification information and specific tables. The logical record has a record sequence number which is repeated in each segment. This is the logical record number which appears in position 19 of each segment. Following this, beginning in positions 25 and 29, are the logical record part number and the total number of parts in record. By viewing these two fields together, the sequence of the segment and the total number of segments can be quickly determined. For example, 1 in the logical record part number field and 2 in the total number of parts in record field indicates that this is segment 1 of 2 segments which comprise the logical record.

Each STF 1 logical record has a record size of 9610 characters. The record is divided into 2 record segments of 4805 characters with each segment having 300 characters of identification information followed by tables (matrices). The geographic information layout for each segment is identical to the identification information described for starting positions 1-300 of the data dictionary. The segmentation scheme is illustrated below.

Example

| Segment 1 | | Segment 2 | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Geographic Identification Information 300 characters | Tables P1-P18 4805 chars including Filler | Geographic Identification Information 300 characters | Tables P18-H55 4805 chars including Filler |

In all STF 1 files, table P18 is split across the two segments. There are 7 cells in the first segment and 3 cells in the second segment. The first segment has five characters of filler at the very end of the segment, beginning in position 4501; the second segment has 23 characters of filler at the end, beginning in position 4783 of the segment.

Record Identification

Each record on a summary tape file is uniquely identified by a combination of geographic (for example, State, county, and county subdivision), summary level, and geographic component codes. For example, if you have a Maryland STF 1 file and want to look at the summary record for Prince George's County, three identification fields must be checked; the summary level code for county records (050), the total record for geographic components (00), and the county code for Prince George's County (033). If all three fields are not checked, multiple records will be found. See the Summary Level Sequence Chart and Geographic Component Codes section, below, for information on identifying summary level and geographic component codes.

Summary Level Sequence Chart and Geographic Area Component Codes

The Summary Level Sequence Chart and the geographic area component codes provide important information for using the 1990 census summary tape files.

The Summary Level Sequence Chart identifies the geographic levels for which data are provided. It is easy to determine this if you remember that the last geographic area type listed in the sequence identifies the geography of the summary level; the prior codes simply define the hierarchy. For example, in summary level 140, the hierarchy listed is State-county-census tract/block numbering area (BNA). The record actually contains data for a census tract/BNA within a given county and State.

When reading the Summary Level Sequence Chart, it is important to recognize that dashes (---) separate the individual hierarchies while slashes (/) separate different types of geography within the same hierarchy. For example, State-county-census tract/BNA identifies a record hierarchy for a census tract or BNA within a county within a State.

After identifying the summary level code, turn to figure 2 at the end of this chapter to determine which geographic area codes and area characteristics are provided on the tape for this summary level. Remember that an asterisk (*) indicates a code in that field. The code may be one of the standard codes described below.

The Summary Level Sequence Chart also provides geographic component code information. This code identifies the various geographic components for which the record is repeated within the summary level. These component codes are provided in the Data Dictionary beginning in position 14. For example, the Summary Level Sequence Chart indicates that the summary level for State records (040) has geographic component codes 00, 40, 42, 43, and 44. By turning to the geographic component variable in the Data Dictionary, you can determine that the tables for summary level 040 (State) are available for total geography (State) (geographic component=00), American Indian reservation and trust land (geographic component=40), tribal jurisdiction statistical area (geographic component=42), tribal designated statistical area (geographic component=43), and Alaska Native village statistical area (Alaska only) (geographic component=44).

In short, always check the geographic codes, the summary level (beginning in position 11 of the Data Dictionary), and the geographic component code (beginning in position 14 of the Data Dictionary) for complete identification of a STF 1 record.

Special Area Codes

Special area codes appear in the geographic area codes portion of the Data Dictionary (positions 142-171) on all STF's. The codes represented may vary across

STF's. In STF 1, special area code (7) and special area code (9) are used. The codes are listed below. Special area code (7) is used in summary levels 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 551, 552, and 560. Special area code (9) is used in all summary levels except 800, 810, and 820.

Special area code (7)—Congressional District number

- 00 One at large representative
- 01-45 Congressional district number
- 98 District of Columbia nonvoting delegate

Special area code (9)—Land/water area

- 1 Significant land, significant (0.00045 or more square kilometer) water
- 2 Significant land, minimal (less than 0.00045 square kilometer) water
- 3 Significant land, zero (0) water
- 4 Minimal land, significant water
- 5 Minimal land, minimal water
- 6 Minimal land, zero water
- 7 Zero land, significant water
- 8 Zero land, minimal water
- 9 Zero land, zero water (crews-of-vessels geography)

Standard Codes

In the identification section of all STF's, there are standard codes, undefined in the Data Dictionary, that have identical meaning regardless of the field. The codes are the same size as the field; that is, a three-character field will have three symbols. These standard codes are listed below.

- ! Not available—The code would be shown except it has not been determined (for example, metropolitan area code on a county summary level (050) on STF 1A).
- 9 Not in—This indicates a "remainder of" an area, such as a place code in the portion of a county subdivision not in a place, or the summary level is not part of any area to which the code field applies, such as a summary level which is not in an Alaska Native Regional Corporation.
- Blank Not applicable—This indicates that the code is not applicable to the summary level.

Where these codes are specifically defined in the Data Dictionary, the defined code should be used. For example, in the division code description on the data dictionary (position 89), the code for the Pacific Division is indicated as "9." This "9" should be interpreted as the division code, not as "not in," the standard code for "9."

Figure 2. **STF 1A File Identification by Summary Level**

| Field name | Summary level | | | Summary level | | | Summary level | | |
|--|---------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|
| | 040 | 050 | 060 | 070 | 080 | 091 | 140 | 150 | 155 |
| Record Codes | | | | | | | | | |
| File Identification | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| State/US Abbreviation | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Summary Level | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Geographic Component | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Characteristic Iteration | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Logical Record Number | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Logical Record Part Number | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Total Number of Parts In Record | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Geographic Area Codes | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Native Regional Corporation | | | | | | * | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) | | | | | | * | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS) | | | | | | * | | | |
| American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code | | | | | | * | | | |
| American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator | | | | | | * | | | |
| Block | | | | | | | | | |
| Block Group | | | | | | * | | * | |
| Census Tract/Block Numbering Area | | | | | * | * | * | * | |
| Congressional District | | | | | | * | | | |
| Consolidated City (Census) | | | | * | * | * | | | * |
| Consolidated City (FIPS) | | | | * | * | * | | | * |
| Consolidated City Class Code | | | | * | * | * | | | * |
| Consolidated City Size Code | | | | * | * | | | | * |
| Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | |
| County | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| County Size Code | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * |
| County Subdivision (Census) | | | * | * | * | * | | | |
| County Subdivision (FIPS) | | | * | * | * | * | | | |
| County Subdivision Class Code | | | * | * | * | * | | | |
| County Subdivision Size Code | | | * | * | * | | | | |
| Division | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Extended City Indicator | | | | * | * | | | | * |
| Internal Use Code | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Area | | * | * | * | * | | * | * | |
| MSA/CMSA Size Code | | * | * | * | * | | * | * | |
| Place (Census) | | | | * | * | * | | | * |
| Place (FIPS) | | | | * | * | * | | | * |
| Place Class Code | | | | * | * | * | | | * |

| Summary level 160 | Summary level 170 | Summary level 210 211 212 | Summary level 215 216 220 | Summary level 221 230 500 | Field name |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Record Codes | | | | | |
| * | * | * | * | * | File Identification |
| * | * | * | * | * | State/US Abbreviation |
| * | * | * | * | * | Summary Level |
| * | * | * | * | * | Geographic Component |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| * | * | * | * | * | Characteristic Iteration |
| * | * | * | * | * | Logical Record Number |
| * | * | * | * | * | Logical Record Part Number |
| * | * | * | * | * | Total Number of Parts in Record |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Geographic Area Codes | | | | | |
| | | | * | * | Alaska Native Regional Corporation |
| | | * | * | * | American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) |
| | | * | * | * | American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS) |
| | | * | * | * | American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | | * | * | * | American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator |
| | | | | | Block |
| | | | | | Block Group |
| | | | | | Census Tract/Block Numbering Area |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | | | | * | Congressional District |
| * | * | | | | Consolidated City (Census) |
| * | * | | | | Consolidated City (FIPS) |
| * | * | | | | Consolidated City Class Code |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| * | * | | | | Consolidated City Size Code |
| | * | | | | Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area |
| | * | | | * | County |
| | * | | | * | County Size Code |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | | | | | County Subdivision (Census) |
| | | | | | County Subdivision (FIPS) |
| | | | | | County Subdivision Class Code |
| | | | | | County Subdivision Size Code |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| * | * | * | * | * | Division |
| * | | | | | Extended City Indicator |
| | | | | | Internal Use Code |
| | * | | | | Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated |
| | | | | | Metropolitan Area |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | * | | | | MSA/CMSA Size Code |
| * | | | | | Place (Census) |
| * | | | | | Place (FIPS) |
| * | | | | | Place Class Code |
| <hr/> | | | | | |

Figure 2. **STF 1A File Identification by Summary Level—Con.**

| Field name | Summary level | | | Summary level | | | Summary level | | |
|---|---------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|
| | 040 | 050 | 060 | 070 | 080 | 091 | 140 | 150 | 155 |
| Geographic Area Codes—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Place Description Code | | | | * | * | * | | | * |
| Place Size Code | | | | * | * | | | | * |
| Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area | | * | * | * | * | | * | * | |
| Region | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| State (Census) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| State (FIPS) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Urban/Rural | | | | | | | | | |
| Urbanized Area | | | | | | | | | |
| Urbanized Area Size Code | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (1) | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (3) | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (4) | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (5) | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (6) | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (7) | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (8) | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Area Code (9) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Special Area Code (10) | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (Land) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Area (Water) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Functional Status Code | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| Geographic Change User Note Indicator | * | * | * | * | | | | | * |
| Housing Unit Count (100%) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Internal Point (Latitude) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Internal Point (Longitude) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| Part Flag | | | | * | * | * | | | * |
| Political/Statistical Area Description Code | * | * | * | * | | | | | * |
| Population Count (100%) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Special Flag | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

| Summary level 160 | Summary level 170 | Summary level 210 211 212 | Summary level 215 216 220 | Summary level 221 230 500 | Field name |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Geographic Area Codes—Con. | | | | | |
| * | | | | | Place Description Code |
| * | | | | | Place Size Code |
| | * | | | | Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area |
| * | * | * | * | * | Region |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| * | * | * | * | * | State (Census) |
| * | * | * | * | * | State (FIPS) |
| | | | | | Urban/Rural |
| | | | | | Urbanized Area |
| | | | | | Urbanized Area Size Code |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | | | | | Special Area Code (1) |
| | | | | | Special Area Code (2) |
| | | | | | Special Area Code (3) |
| | | | | | Special Area Code (4) |
| | | | | | Special Area Code (5) |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | | | | * | Special Area Code (6) |
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| | | | | * | Special Area Code (8) |
| * | * | * | * | * | Special Area Code (9) |
| | | | | * | Special Area Code (10) |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Area Characteristics | | | | | |
| * | * | * | * | * | Area (Land) |
| * | * | * | * | * | Area (Water) |
| * | * | * | * | * | Area Name/PSAD Term/Part Indicator |
| * | * | * | * | * | Functional Status Code |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| * | * | * | * | * | Geographic Change User Note Indicator |
| * | * | * | * | * | Housing Unit Count (100%) |
| * | * | * | * | * | Internal Point (Latitude) |
| * | * | * | * | * | Internal Point (Longitude) |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | | * | * | * | Part Flag |
| * | * | * | * | * | Political/Statistical Area Description Code |
| * | * | * | * | * | Population Count (100%) |
| * | * | * | * | * | Special Flag |
| <hr/> | | | | | |

SUBJECT LOCATOR

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INTRODUCTION

This index is designed to quickly identify the STF 1 tables needed. Each table variable is listed alphabetically. Both the type of entry being tabulated (universe), which is shown in italics, and the relevant table numbers appear under the variable heading. To identify the tables wanted, check the index for the universe and variables wanted, then check for common table numbers. The index entries for each variable are arranged by universe, then by table number. For example, if you are looking for an age by sex table, check first under the variable Age. There are three entries. When checking universes, tables P11 and P12 are for all persons while table P13 includes only persons of Hispanic origin. Checking under Sex on page 3-5, there are four tables that have sex as a variable. Tables P5 and P12 have persons as the universe while P13 and P14 have more restricted universes. Because Table P12 is common to both entries, this is the table you want.

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| H11. | Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5) ----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin</i> | 10 | H27. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) ----- <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | 2 |
| H12. | Tenure(2) by Age of Householder(7)----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 14 | H28. | Aggregate Value(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) ----- <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | 2 |
| H13. | Rooms(9) ----- <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | 9 | H29. | Aggregate Value(1) by Units in Structure(6) ----- <i>Universe: Owner-occupied housing units</i> | 6 |
| H14. | Aggregate Rooms(1) ----- <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | 1 | H30. | Vacancy Status(3)----- <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | 3 |
| H15. | Aggregate Rooms(1) by Tenure(2) ----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 2 | H31. | Aggregate Price Asked(1) ----- <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units</i> | 1 |
| H16. | Aggregate Rooms(1) by Vacancy Status(6) ----- <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | 6 | | | |
| H17. | Persons in Unit(7) ----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 7 | | | |
| H17A. | Persons per Occupied Housing Unit(1) ----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 1 | | | |
| H18. | Tenure(2) by Persons in Unit(7) ----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 14 | | | |
| H18A. | Persons per Occupied Housing Unit by Tenure(2) ----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 2 | | | |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells | Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| H32. | Contract Rent(17) ----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> | 17 | H41. | Units in Structure(10)----- <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | 10 |
| H32A. | Lower Contract Rent Quartile(1)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> | 1 | H42. | Units in Structure(10)----- <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | 10 |
| H32B. | Median Contract Rent(1)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> | 1 | H43. | Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10)----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 20 |
| H32C. | Upper Contract Rent Quartile(1)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> | 1 | H44. | Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10)----- <i>Universe: Persons in occupied housing units</i> | 20 |
| H33. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> | 1 | H45. | Housing Units Substituted(2)----- <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | 2 |
| H34. | Race of Householder(5)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> | 5 | H46. | Imputation of Housing Items(2)----- <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> | 2 |
| H35. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Race of Householder(5)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> | 5 | H47. | Imputation of Vacancy Status(3)----- <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | 3 |
| H36. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> | 2 | H48. | Imputation of Duration of Vacancy(3)----- <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | 3 |
| H37. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> | 2 | H49. | Imputation of Units in Structure(2)----- <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> | 2 |
| H38. | Aggregate Rent Asked(1)----- <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent housing units</i> | 1 | H50. | Imputation of Rooms(2)----- <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> | 2 |
| H39. | Age of Householder(2) by Meals Included in Rent(3)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> | 6 | H51. | Imputation of Tenure(3)----- <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 3 |
| H40. | Vacancy Status(3) by Duration of Vacancy(3)----- <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | 9 | H52. | Imputation of Value(3)----- <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | 3 |
| | | | H53. | Imputation of Price Asked(3)----- <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units</i> | 3 |
| | | | H54. | Imputation of Contract Rent(4)----- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> | 4 |
| | | | H55. | Imputation of Meals Included in Rent(4)---- <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> | 4 |

TABLE (MATRIX) OUTLINES

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells | Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| P1. | Persons(1) <i>Universe: Persons</i> Total | 1 | P7. | Race (25)—Con. Asian Indian (600, 982) Korean (612, 979) Vietnamese (619, 980) Cambodian (604) Hmong (609) Laotian (613) Thai (618) Other Asian (601-603, 610, 614-617, 620-652, 985) Pacific Islander (653-699, 978, 983, 984): Polynesian (653-659, 978, 983): Hawaiian (653, 654, 978) Samoan (655, 983) Tongan (657) Other Polynesian (656, 658, 659) Micronesian (660-675, 984): Guamanian (660, 984) Other Micronesian (661-675) Melanesian (676-680) Pacific Islander, not specified (681-699) Other race (700-799, 986-999) | |
| P2. | Families(1) <i>Universe: Families</i> Total | 1 | P8. | Persons of Hispanic Origin(1) <i>Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin</i> Total | 1 |
| P3. | Households(1) <i>Universe: Households</i> Total | 1 | P9. | Hispanic Origin(5) <i>Universe: Persons</i> Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin: Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Other Hispanic | 5 |
| P4. | Urban and Rural(4) <i>Universe: Persons</i> Urban: Inside urbanized area Outside urbanized area Rural Not defined for this file | 4 | P10. | Hispanic Origin(2) by Race(5) <i>Universe: Persons</i> Not of Hispanic origin: White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic origin: (Repeat Race) | 10 |
| P5. | Sex(2) <i>Universe: Persons</i> Male Female | 2 | | | |
| P6. | Race(5) <i>Universe: Persons</i> White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race | 5 | | | |
| P7. | Race(25) <i>Universe: Persons</i> White (800-869, 971) Black (870-934, 972) American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (000-599, 935-970, 973-975): American Indian (000-599, 973) Eskimo (935-940, 974) Aleut (941-970, 975) Asian or Pacific Islander (600-699, 976-985): Asian (600-652, 976, 977, 979-982, 985): Chinese (605-607, 976) Filipino (608, 977) Japanese (611, 981) | 25 | | | |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells | Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| P11. | Age(31) <i>Universe: Persons</i> Under 1 year 1 and 2 years 3 and 4 years 5 years 6 years 7 to 9 years 10 and 11 years 12 and 13 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years 19 years 20 years 21 years 22 to 24 years 25 to 29 years 30 to 34 years 35 to 39 years 40 to 44 years 45 to 49 years 50 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 and 61 years 62 to 64 years 65 to 69 years 70 to 74 years 75 to 79 years 80 to 84 years 85 years and over | 31 | P12. | Race(5) by Sex(2) by Age(31)—Con. 30 to 34 years 35 to 39 years 40 to 44 years 45 to 49 years 50 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 and 61 years 62 to 64 years 65 to 69 years 70 to 74 years 75 to 79 years 80 to 84 years 85 years and over Female: (Repeat Age) Black: (Repeat Sex by Age) American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut: (Repeat Sex by Age) Asian or Pacific Islander: (Repeat Sex by Age) Other race: (Repeat Sex by Age) | |
| P12. | Race(5) by Sex(2) by Age(31) <i>Universe: Persons</i> White: Male: Under 1 year 1 and 2 years 3 and 4 years 5 years 6 years 7 to 9 years 10 and 11 years 12 and 13 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years 19 years 20 years 21 years 22 to 24 years 25 to 29 years | 310 | P13. | Sex(2) by Age(31) <i>Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin</i> Male: Under 1 year 1 and 2 years 3 and 4 years 5 years 6 years 7 to 9 years 10 and 11 years 12 and 13 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years 19 years 20 years 21 years 22 to 24 years 25 to 29 years 30 to 34 years 35 to 39 years 40 to 44 years 45 to 49 years 50 to 54 years 55 to 59 years 60 and 61 years 62 to 64 years 65 to 69 years 70 to 74 years | 62 |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| P13. | Sex(2) by Age(31)—Con. 75 to 79 years 80 to 84 years 85 years and over Female: (Repeat Age) | |
| P14. | Sex(2) by Marital Status(5) <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over</i> Male: Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Female: (Repeat Marital Status) | 10 |
| P15. | Household Type and Relationship(13) <i>Universe: Persons</i> In family households: Householder Spouse Child: Natural-born or adopted Step Grandchild Other relatives Nonrelatives In nonfamily households: Householder living alone Householder not living alone Nonrelatives In group quarters: Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters Count adjustment | 13 |
| P16. | Household Size and Household Type(10) <i>Universe: Households</i> 1 person: Male householder Female householder 2 or more persons: Family households: Married-couple family: With related children No related children Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With related children No related children Female householder, no husband present: With related children With related children | 10 |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| P16. | Household Size and Household Type(10)—Con. No related children Nonfamily households: Male householder Female householder | |
| P17. | Persons in Families(1) <i>Universe: Persons in families</i> Total | 1 |
| P17A. | Persons per Family(1) <i>Universe: Families</i> Persons per family | 1 |
| P18. | Age of Household Members(2) by Household Type(5) <i>Universe: Households</i> Households with 1 or more persons under 18 years: Family households: Married-couple family Other family: Male householder, no wife present Female householder, no husband present Nonfamily households: Male householder Female householder Households with no persons under 18 years: (Repeat Household Type) | 10 |
| P19. | Race of Householder(5) by Household Type(8) <i>Universe: Households</i> White: Family households: Married-couple family: With related children No related children Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With related children No related children Female householder, no husband present: With related children No related children Nonfamily households: Householder living alone Householder not living alone Black: (Repeat Household Type) | 40 |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| P19. | Race of Householder(5) by Household Type(8)—Con. American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut: (Repeat Household Type) Asian or Pacific Islander: (Repeat Household Type) Other race: (Repeat Household Type) | |
| P20. | Household Type(8) <i>Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin</i> Family households: Married-couple family: With related children No related children Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With related children No related children Female householder, no husband present: With related children No related children Nonfamily households: Householder living alone Householder not living alone | 8 |
| P21. | Household Type and Relationship(9) <i>Universe: Persons under 18 years</i> In households: Householder or spouse Own child: In married-couple family In other family: Male householder, no wife present Female householder, no husband present Other relatives Nonrelatives In group quarters: Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters Count adjustment | 9 |
| P22. | Relationship and Age(37) <i>Universe: Persons under 18 years</i> In households: Householder or spouse Related child: Own child: Under 3 years 3 and 4 years 5 years 6 to 11 years | 37 |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| P22. | Relationship and Age(37)—Con. 12 and 13 years 14 years 15 to 17 years Other relatives: Under 3 years 3 and 4 years 5 years 6 to 11 years 12 and 13 years 14 years 15 to 17 years Nonrelatives: Under 3 years 3 and 4 years 5 years 6 to 11 years 12 and 13 years 14 years 15 to 17 years In group quarters: Institutionalized persons: Under 3 years 3 and 4 years 5 years 6 to 11 years 12 and 13 years 14 years 15 to 17 years Other persons in group quarters: Under 3 years 3 and 4 years 5 years 6 to 11 years 12 and 13 years 14 years 15 to 17 years Count adjustment | |
| P23. | Household Type and Relationship(12) <i>Universe: Persons 65 years and over</i> In family households: Householder Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives In nonfamily households: Male householder: Living alone Not living alone Female householder: Living alone Not living alone Nonrelatives In group quarters: Institutionalized persons | 12 |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells | Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| P23. | Household Type and Relationship(12)—Con. Other persons in group quarters Count adjustment | | P28. | Group Quarters(10) <i>Universe: Persons in group quarters</i> Institutionalized persons (00I-99I): Correctional institutions (20I-24I, 27I, 28I, 95I) Nursing homes (60I-67I) Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals (45I-48I) Juvenile institutions (01I-05I, 10I-12I, 15I) Other institutions (00I, 06I-09I, 13I, 14I, 16I-19I, 25I, 26I, 29I-44I, 49I-59I, 68I-94I, 96I-99I) Other persons in group quarters (00N-99N): College dormitories (87N) Military quarters (96N-98N) Emergency shelters for homeless (82N, 83N) Visible in street locations (84N, 85N) Other noninstitutional group quarters (00N-81N, 86N, 88N-95N, 99N) | 10 |
| P24. | Age of Household Members(2) by Household Size and Household Type(3) 6 <i>Universe: Households</i> Households with 1 or more persons 60 years and over: 1 person 2 or more persons: Family households Nonfamily households Households with no persons 60 years and over: (Repeat Household Size and Household Type) | | P29. | Persons Substituted(3) <i>Universe: Persons</i> Not substituted Substituted for: Noninterview Count adjustment | 3 |
| P25. | Age of Household Members(2) by Household Size and Household Type(3) 6 <i>Universe: Households</i> Households with 1 or more persons 65 years and over: 1 person 2 or more persons: Family households Nonfamily households Households with no persons 65 years and over: (Repeat Household Size and Household Type) | | P30. | Imputation of Population Items(2) <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> No items allocated One or more items allocated | 2 |
| P26. | Household Type(2) <i>Universe: Households</i> Households with 1 or more nonrelatives Households with no nonrelatives | 2 | P31. | Imputation of Relationship(2) <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> Allocated Not allocated | 2 |
| P27. | Household Type and Household Size(13) 13 <i>Universe: Households</i> Family households: 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons Nonfamily households: 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons | | P32. | Imputation of Sex(2) <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> Allocated Not allocated | 2 |
| | | | P33. | Imputation of Age(2) <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> Allocated Not allocated | 2 |
| | | | P34. | Imputation of Race(2) <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> Allocated Not allocated | 2 |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells | Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| P35. | Imputation of Hispanic Origin(2) <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> Allocated Not allocated | 2 | H8. | Race of Householder(5)—Con. White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race | |
| P36. | Imputation of Marital Status(3) <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over</i> Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated | 3 | H9. | Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Renter occupied: (Repeat Race of Householder) | 10 |
| H1. | Housing Units(1) <i>Universe: Housing units</i> Total | 1 | H10. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) by Race of Householder(5) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Not of Hispanic origin: White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Hispanic origin: (Repeat Race of Householder) | 10 |
| H2. | Occupancy Status(2) <i>Universe: Housing units</i> Occupied Vacant | 2 | H11. | Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin</i> Owner occupied: White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race Renter occupied: (Repeat Race of Householder) | 10 |
| H3. | Tenure(2) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied Renter occupied | 2 | H12. | Tenure(2) by Age of Householder(7) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: 15 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over Renter occupied: (Repeat Age of Householder) | 14 |
| H4. | Urban and Rural(4) <i>Universe: Housing units</i> Urban: Inside urbanized area Outside urbanized area Rural Not defined for this file | 4 | | | |
| H5. | Vacancy Status(6) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> For rent For sale only Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use For migrant workers Other vacant | 6 | | | |
| H6. | Boarded-up Status(2) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> Boarded up Not boarded up | 2 | | | |
| H7. | Usual Home Elsewhere(2) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> Vacant, usual home elsewhere All other vacants | 2 | | | |
| H8. | Race of Householder(5) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 5 | | | |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells | Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| H13. | Rooms(9) <i>Universe: Housing units</i> 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 or more rooms | 9 | H18. | Tenure(2) by Persons in Unit(7)—Con. 6 persons 7 or more persons Renter occupied: (Repeat Persons in Unit) | |
| H14. | Aggregate Rooms(1) <i>Universe: Housing units</i> Total | 1 | H18A. | Persons per Occupied Housing Unit by Tenure(2) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied Renter occupied | 2 |
| H15. | Aggregate Rooms(1) by Tenure(2) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Total: Owner occupied Renter occupied | 2 | H19. | Aggregate Persons(1) <i>Universe: Persons in occupied housing units</i> Total | 1 |
| H16. | Aggregate Rooms(1) by Vacancy Status(6) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> Total: For rent For sale only Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use For migrant workers Other vacant | 6 | H20. | Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) <i>Universe: Persons in occupied housing units</i> Total: Owner occupied Renter occupied | 2 |
| H17. | Persons in Unit(7) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 or more persons | 7 | H21. | Persons per Room(5) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> 0.50 or less 0.51 to 1.00 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 to 2.00 2.01 or more | 5 |
| H17A. | Persons per Occupied Housing Unit(1) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Persons per occupied housing unit | 1 | H22. | Tenure(2) by Persons per Room(5) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: 0.50 or less 0.51 to 1.00 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 to 2.00 2.01 or more Renter occupied: (Repeat Persons per Room) | 10 |
| H18. | Tenure(2) by Persons in Unit(7) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons | 14 | H23. | Value(20) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Less than \$15,000 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$74,999 | 20 |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells | Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| H23. | Value(20)—Con. \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999 \$500,000 or more | | H27. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2)—Con. Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin | |
| H23A. | Lower Value Quartile(1) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Lower value quartile | 1 | H28. | Aggregate Value(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Total: Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin | 2 |
| H23B. | Median Value(1) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Median value | 1 | H29. | Aggregate Value(1) by Units in Structure(6) <i>Universe: Owner-occupied housing units</i> Total: 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or more Mobile home or trailer Other | 6 |
| H23C. | Upper Value Quartile(1) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Upper value quartile | 1 | H30. | Vacancy Status(3) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> Specified vacant for rent Specified vacant for sale only All other vacants | 3 |
| H24. | Aggregate Value(1) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Total | 1 | H31. | Aggregate Price Asked(1) <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units</i> Total | 1 |
| H25. | Race of Householder(5) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race | 5 | H32. | Contract Rent(17) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> With cash rent: Less than \$100 \$100 to \$149 \$150 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 to \$299 \$300 to \$349 \$350 to \$399 \$400 to \$449 \$450 to \$499 \$500 to \$549 \$550 to \$599 \$600 to \$649 \$650 to \$699 \$700 to \$749 \$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more No cash rent | 17 |
| H26. | Aggregate Value(1) by Race of Householder(5) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Total: White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race | 5 | | | |
| H27. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | 2 | | | |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells | Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| H32A. | Lower Contract Rent Quartile(1) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Lower contract rent quartile | 1 | H39. | Age of Householder(2) by Meals Included in Rent(3) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> Under 65 years: With cash rent: Meals included in rent No meals included in rent No cash rent 65 years and over: (Repeat Meals Included in Rent) | 6 |
| H32B. | Median Contract Rent(1) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Median contract rent | 1 | H40. | Vacancy Status(3) by Duration of Vacancy(3) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> For rent: Less than 2 months 2 up to 6 months 6 or more months For sale only: (Repeat Duration of Vacancy) All other vacants: (Repeat Duration of Vacancy) | 9 |
| H32C. | Upper Contract Rent Quartile(1) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Upper contract rent quartile | 1 | H41. | Units in Structure(10) <i>Universe: Housing units</i> 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other | 10 |
| H33. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total | 1 | H42. | Units in Structure(10) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other | 10 |
| H34. | Race of Householder(5) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race | 5 | H43. | Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | 20 |
| H35. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Race of Householder(5) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total: White Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Other race | 5 | | | |
| H36. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin | 2 | | | |
| H37. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total: Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin | 2 | | | |
| H38. | Aggregate Rent Asked(1) <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent housing units</i> Total | 1 | | | |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| H43. | Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10)—Con. Owner occupied: 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other Renter occupied: (Repeat Units in Structure) | |
| H44. | Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10) <i>Universe: Persons in occupied housing units</i> Total: Owner occupied: 1, detached 1, attached 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other Renter occupied: (Repeat Units in Structure) | 20 |
| H45. | Housing Units Substituted(2) <i>Universe: Housing units</i> Substituted Not substituted | 2 |
| H46. | Imputation of Housing Items(2) <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> No items allocated One or more items allocated | 2 |
| H47. | Imputation of Vacancy Status(3) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated | 3 |
| H48. | Imputation of Duration of Vacancy(3) <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> Substituted Not substituted: | 3 |

| Table (matrix) | Title | Total number of data cells |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| H48. | Imputation of Duration of Vacancy(3)—Con. Allocated Not allocated | |
| H49. | Imputation of Units in Structure(2) <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> Allocated Not allocated | 2 |
| H50. | Imputation of Rooms(2) <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> Allocated Not allocated | 2 |
| H51. | Imputation of Tenure(3) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated | 3 |
| H52. | Imputation of Value(3) <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated | 3 |
| H53. | Imputation of Price Asked(3) <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units</i> Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated | 3 |
| H54. | Imputation of Contract Rent(4) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> With cash rent: Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated No cash rent | 4 |
| H55. | Imputation of Meals Included in Rent(4) <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> With cash rent: Substituted Not substituted: Allocated Not allocated No cash rent | 4 |

SUMMARY LEVEL SEQUENCE CHART

| Summary level area | Summary level code | Geographic component code |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|
| State | 040 | 00 40 42 43 44 |
| State—County | 050 | 00 |
| State—County—County Subdivision | 060 | 00 |
| State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder | 070 | 00 |
| State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/ Block Numbering Area | 080 | 00 |
| State—County—County Subdivision—Place/Remainder—Census Tract/ Block Numbering Area—American Indian/Alaska Native Area/ Remainder—Reservation/Trust Land/Remainder—Alaska Native Regional Corporation/Remainder—Congressional District—Block Group | 091 | 00 |
| State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area | 140 | 00 |
| State—County—Census Tract/Block Numbering Area—Block Group | 150 | 00 |
| State—Place—County | 155 | 00 |
| State—Place | 160 | 00 |
| State—Consolidated City | 170 | 00 |
| State—American Indian Reservations with Trust Lands | 210 | 00 |
| State—American Indian Reservations with Trust Lands; reservation only | 211 | 00 |
| American Indian Reservations [reservations with or without trust lands; reservations only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/ Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State—County | 220 | 00 |
| State—American Indian Reservations with Trust Lands; trust lands only | 212 | 00 |
| American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservations; trust lands only]—State—County | 221 | 00 |
| State—American Indian Reservation with <i>no</i> Trust Lands/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area | 215 | 00 |
| American Indian Reservations [reservations with or without trust lands; reservations only]/Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area/Tribal Designated Statistical Area/Alaska Native Village Statistical Area—State—County | 220 | 00 |
| State—American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with <i>no</i> reservation] | 216 | 00 |
| American Indian Trust Lands [trust lands with or without reservations; trust lands only]—State—County | 221 | 00 |
| State—Alaska Native Regional Corporation | 230 | 00 |
| State—Congressional District | 500 | 00 |

USER NOTES

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**1990 Census of Population and Housing:
1988 Dress Rehearsal Census of St. Louis City,
East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington
Summary Tape File 1A Technical Documentation**

USER NOTE 1

Geographic Identification Code Scheme for 1988 Dress Rehearsal Areas

| FIPS State | FIPS Cnty | Cen- sus MCD | Cen- sus Place | Name | FIPS Place | FIPS State | FIPS Cnty | Cen- sus MCD | Cen- sus Place | Name | FIPS Place |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 29 | | | | Missouri | | | | | | Camden County—Con. | |
| 29 | 007 | | | Audrain County (pt.) | | 29 | 029 | 028 | 4403 | Village of Four Seasons town | 76157 |
| 29 | 007 | 035 | | Wilson township (pt.) | 80152 | 29 | 029 | 030 | | Russell township | 63668 |
| 29 | 007 | 035 | 0765 | Centralia city (pt.) | 12898 | 29 | 029 | 030 | 2600 | Macks Creek city | 45218 |
| | | | | | | 29 | 029 | 035 | | Warren township | 77038 |
| 29 | 019 | | | Boone County | | 29 | 041 | | | Charlton County (pt.) | |
| 29 | 019 | 005 | | Bourbon township | 07498 | | 041 | 020 | | Chariton township (pt.) | 13204 |
| 29 | 019 | 005 | 4155 | Sturgeon city | 71224 | 29 | 041 | 020 | 1645 | Glasgow city (pt.) | 27208 |
| 29 | 019 | 010 | | Cedar township | 12142 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 019 | 010 | 0180 | Ashland city | 02242 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 019 | 010 | 0930 | Columbia city (pt.) | 15670 | 29 | 051 | | | Cole County | |
| 20 | 019 | 010 | 1875 | Hartsburg town | 30718 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 019 | 015 | | Centralia township | 12916 | 29 | 051 | 005 | | Clark township | 14032 |
| 29 | 019 | 015 | 0765 | Centralia city (pt.) | 12898 | 29 | 051 | 005 | 1350 | Eugene town | 22798 |
| 29 | 019 | 020 | | Columbia township | 15688 | 29 | 051 | 010 | | Jefferson township | 36764 |
| 29 | 019 | 020 | 0930 | Columbia city (pt.) | 15670 | 29 | 051 | 010 | 2180 | Jefferson City city (pt.) | 37000 |
| 29 | 019 | 025 | | Missouri township | 48944 | 29 | 051 | 015 | | Liberty township | 42068 |
| 29 | 019 | 025 | 0930 | Columbia city (pt.) | 15670 | 29 | 051 | 015 | 4211 | Taos city | 72304 |
| 29 | 019 | 025 | 3740 | Rockport city | 62498 | 29 | 051 | 020 | | Marion township | 45974 |
| 29 | 019 | 030 | | Perche township | 57026 | 29 | 051 | 020 | 0745 | Centertown town | 12664 |
| 29 | 019 | 030 | 1865 | Harrisburg town | 30484 | 29 | 051 | 020 | 3878 | St. Martins city | 65018 |
| 29 | 019 | 035 | | Rocky Fork township | 62840 | 29 | 051 | 025 | | Moreau township | 49844 |
| 29 | 019 | 035 | 0930 | Columbia city (pt.) | 15670 | 29 | 051 | 025 | 2535 | Lohman town | 43652 |
| 29 | 019 | 035 | 1830 | Hallsville city | 29998 | 29 | 051 | 025 | 3815 | Russellville city | 63704 |
| | | | | | | 29 | 051 | 030 | | Osage township | 55082 |
| 29 | 027 | | | Callaway County (pt.) | | 29 | 051 | 030 | 2180 | Jefferson City city (pt.) | 37000 |
| 29 | 027 | 085 | | Summit township (pt.) | 71548 | 29 | 051 | 030 | 3892 | St. Thomas town | 65162 |
| 29 | 027 | 085 | 2180 | Jefferson City city (pt.) | 37000 | 29 | 051 | 030 | 4443 | Wardsville town | 77002 |
| | | | | | | 29 | 053 | | | Cooper County | |
| 29 | 029 | | | Camden County | | 29 | 053 | 005 | | Blackwater township | 06166 |
| 29 | 029 | 005 | | Adair township | 00190 | 29 | 053 | 005 | 0395 | Blackwater city | 06148 |
| 29 | 029 | 005 | 0890 | Climax Springs village | 14914 | 29 | 053 | 010 | | Boonville township | 07336 |
| 29 | 029 | 010 | | Auglaize township | 02476 | 29 | 053 | 010 | 0455 | Boonville city | 07318 |
| 29 | 029 | 010 | 3685 | Richland city (pt.) | 61562 | 29 | 053 | 015 | | Clark Fork township | 14122 |
| 29 | 029 | 010 | 4135 | Stoutland village (pt.) | 71008 | 29 | 053 | 020 | | Clear Creek township | 14626 |
| 29 | 029 | 015 | | Jackson township | 35630 | 29 | 053 | 025 | | Kelly township | 38198 |
| 29 | 029 | 020 | | Jasper township | 36476 | 29 | 053 | 025 | 0595 | Bunceton city | 09658 |
| 29 | 029 | 020 | 2110 | Hurricane Deck village | 34048 | 29 | 053 | 030 | | Lamine township | 40502 |
| 29 | 029 | 020 | 4185 | Sunrise Beach village (pt.) | 71728 | 29 | 053 | 035 | | Lebanon township | 41150 |
| | | | | | | 29 | 053 | 040 | | North Moniteau township | 53156 |
| 29 | 029 | 022 | | Kiheka township | 38580 | 29 | 053 | 045 | | Otterville township | 55496 |
| 29 | 029 | 022 | 0670 | Camdenton city (pt.) | 10810 | 29 | 053 | 045 | 3270 | Otterville city | 55478 |
| 29 | 029 | 022 | 2505 | Linn Creek town (pt.) | 43274 | 29 | 053 | 050 | | Palestine township | 56000 |
| 29 | 029 | 022 | 3250 | Osage Beach city (pt.) | 55244 | 29 | 053 | 055 | | Pilot Grove township | 57620 |
| 29 | 029 | 023 | | Niangua township | 52410 | 29 | 053 | 055 | 3425 | Pilot Grove city | 57602 |
| 29 | 029 | 023 | 0670 | Camdenton city (pt.) | 10810 | 29 | 053 | 060 | | Prairie Home township | 59744 |
| 29 | 029 | 025 | | Osage township | 55046 | 29 | 053 | 060 | 3535 | Prairie Home city | 59726 |
| 29 | 029 | 025 | 0670 | Camdenton city (pt.) | 10810 | 29 | 053 | 065 | | Saline township | 65306 |
| 29 | 029 | 025 | 2505 | Linn Creek town (pt.) | 43274 | 29 | 053 | 065 | 4665 | Wooldridge town | 81016 |
| 29 | 029 | 025 | 3250 | Osage Beach city (pt.) | 55244 | | | 070 | | South Moniteau township | 68978 |
| 29 | 029 | 027 | | Osceola township | 55406 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 029 | 027 | 0670 | Camdenton city (pt.) | 10810 | 29 | 055 | | | Crawford County (pt.) | |
| 29 | 029 | 028 | | Pawhuska township | 56596 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 029 | 028 | 2327 | Lake Ozark city (pt.) | 40034 | 29 | 055 | 010 | | Boone township (pt.) | 07156 |
| 29 | 029 | 028 | 3250 | Osage Beach city (pt.) | 55244 | 29 | 055 | 010 | 4165 | Sullivan city (pt.) | 71440 |

| FIPS | FIPS | Cen- sus | Cen- sus | | FIPS | FIPS | FIPS | Cen- sus | Cen- sus | | FIPS |
|-------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------|
| State | Cnty | MCD | Place | Name | Place | State | Cnty | MCD | Place | Name | Place |
| 29 | 071 | | | Franklin County | | 29 | 105 | | | Laclede County—Con. | |
| 29 | 071 | 005 | | Boeuf township | 06796 | 29 | 105 | 045 | | Phillipsburg township | 57386 |
| 29 | 071 | 005 | 0325 | Berger city | 04888 | 29 | 105 | 045 | 3405 | Phillipsburg town | 57368 |
| 29 | 071 | 010 | | Boles township | 06958 | 29 | 105 | 050 | | Smith township | 68330 |
| 29 | 071 | 010 | 3290 | Pacific city (pt.) | 55910 | 29 | 105 | 055 | | Spring Hollow township | 70072 |
| 29 | 071 | 015 | | Boone township | 07192 | 29 | 105 | 060 | | Union township | 74734 |
| 29 | 071 | 015 | 1600 | Gerald city | 26866 | 29 | 105 | 060 | 0950 | Conway city | 16192 |
| 29 | 071 | 015 | 2450 | Leslie village (pt.) | 41690 | 29 | 105 | 065 | | Washington township | 77542 |
| 29 | 071 | 020 | | Calvey township | 10630 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 071 | 025 | | Central township | 12754 | 29 | 125 | | | Maries County | |
| 29 | 071 | 025 | 3325 | Parkway village | 56306 | 29 | 125 | 005 | | Boone township | 07228 |
| 29 | 071 | 025 | 3835 | St. Clair city | 64136 | 29 | 125 | 010 | | Dry Creek township | 20206 |
| 29 | 071 | 030 | | Lyon township | 44714 | 29 | 125 | 015 | | Jackson township | 35918 |
| 29 | 071 | 030 | 2450 | Leslie village (pt.) | 41690 | 29 | 125 | 015 | 0145 | Argyle town (pt.) | 01828 |
| 29 | 071 | 035 | | Meramec township | 47396 | 29 | 125 | 015 | 4400 | Vienna city | 76102 |
| 29 | 071 | 035 | 3162 | Oak Grove village | 53606 | 29 | 125 | 020 | | Jefferson township | 36872 |
| 29 | 071 | 035 | 4165 | Sullivan city (pt.) | 71440 | 29 | 125 | 020 | 0275 | Belle city (pt.) | 04150 |
| 29 | 071 | 040 | | New Haven township | 51932 | 29 | 125 | 025 | | Johnson township | 37394 |
| 29 | 071 | 040 | 3060 | New Haven city | 51914 | 29 | 125 | 030 | | Miller township | 48260 |
| 29 | 071 | 045 | | Prairie township | 59528 | 29 | 125 | 035 | | Spring Creek township | 69662 |
| 29 | 071 | 050 | | St. Johns township | 64496 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 071 | 055 | | Union township | 74644 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 071 | 055 | 4300 | Union city | 74626 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 071 | 060 | | Washington township | 77434 | 29 | 131 | | | Miller County | |
| 29 | 071 | 060 | 4465 | Washington city | 77416 | 29 | 131 | 005 | | Equality township | 22528 |
| 29 | 073 | | | Gasconade County | | 29 | 131 | 005 | 4290 | Tusculumbia town | 74194 |
| 29 | 073 | 005 | | Boeuf township | 06814 | 29 | 131 | 010 | | Franklin township | 25678 |
| 29 | 073 | 010 | | Boulware township | 07462 | 29 | 131 | 010 | 0225 | Bagnell town (pt.) | 02962 |
| 29 | 073 | 015 | | Bourbois township | 07480 | 29 | 131 | 010 | 2337 | Lakeview village | 40232 |
| 29 | 073 | 020 | | Brush Creek township | 09100 | 29 | 131 | 015 | | Glaze township | 27244 |
| 29 | 073 | 025 | | Canaan township | 11008 | 29 | 131 | 015 | 0225 | Bagnell town (pt.) | 02962 |
| 29 | 073 | 025 | 3280 | Owensville city | 55640 | 29 | 131 | 015 | 0565 | Brumley town | 08974 |
| 29 | 073 | 025 | 3785 | Rosebud city | 63110 | 29 | 131 | 015 | 2323 | Lakeland town | 39962 |
| 29 | 073 | 030 | | Clay township | 14356 | 29 | 131 | 015 | 2327 | Lake Ozark city (pt.) | 40034 |
| 29 | 073 | 030 | 0405 | Bland city (pt.) | 06256 | 29 | 131 | 015 | 2332 | Lakeside city | 40142 |
| 29 | 073 | 035 | | Richland township | 61490 | 29 | 131 | 015 | 3250 | Osage Beach city (pt.) | 55244 |
| 29 | 073 | 035 | 1585 | Gasconade city | 26578 | 29 | 131 | 020 | | Jim Henry township | 37322 |
| 29 | 073 | 035 | 2920 | Morrison city | 50060 | 29 | 131 | 020 | 3845 | St. Elizabeth town | 64190 |
| 29 | 073 | 040 | | Roark township | 62336 | 29 | 131 | 025 | | Osage township | 55172 |
| 29 | 073 | 040 | 1930 | Hermann city | 31762 | 29 | 131 | 025 | 3845 | St. Elizabeth town | 64190 |
| 29 | 073 | 045 | | Third Creek township | 72934 | 29 | 131 | 030 | | Richwoods township | 61778 |
| 29 | 089 | | | Howard County | | 29 | 131 | 030 | 2115 | Iberia city | 34228 |
| 29 | 089 | 005 | | Bonne Femme township | 07084 | 29 | 131 | 035 | | Saline township | 65342 |
| 29 | 089 | 010 | | Boons Lick township | 07300 | 29 | 131 | 035 | 1270 | Eldon city | 21484 |
| 29 | 089 | 015 | | Burton township | 09964 | 29 | 131 | 035 | 3220 | Olean town | 54560 |
| 29 | 089 | 020 | | Chariton township | 13222 | 29 | 135 | | | Moniteau County | |
| 29 | 089 | 020 | 1645 | Glasgow city (pt.) | 27208 | 29 | 135 | 005 | | Burris Fork township | 09910 |
| 29 | 089 | 025 | | Franklin township | 25642 | 29 | 135 | 010 | | Harrison township | 30556 |
| 29 | 089 | 025 | 1515 | Franklin city | 25624 | 29 | 135 | 015 | | Linn township | 43220 |
| 29 | 089 | 025 | 3045 | New Franklin city | 51824 | 29 | 135 | 015 | 2170 | Jamestown town | 36368 |
| 29 | 089 | 030 | | Moniteau township | 49232 | 29 | 135 | 015 | 2565 | Lupus town | 44498 |
| 29 | 089 | 035 | | Prairie township | 59546 | 29 | 135 | 020 | | Moreau township | 49862 |
| 29 | 089 | 035 | 0155 | Armstrong city | 01954 | 29 | 135 | 020 | 0825 | Clarksburg city | 14140 |
| 29 | 089 | 040 | | Richmond township | 61652 | 29 | 135 | 025 | | Pilot Grove township | 57638 |
| 29 | 089 | 040 | 1415 | Fayette city | 23842 | 29 | 135 | 030 | | Walker township | 76642 |
| 29 | 105 | | | Laclede County | | 29 | 135 | 030 | 0645 | California city | 10468 |
| 29 | 105 | 005 | | Auglaize township | 02494 | 29 | 135 | 035 | | Willow Fork township | 80080 |
| 29 | 105 | 010 | | Eldridge township | 21556 | 29 | 135 | 035 | 4245 | Tipton city | 73420 |
| 29 | 105 | 015 | | Franklin township | 25660 | 29 | 141 | | | Morgan County | |
| 29 | 105 | 020 | | Gasconade township | 26596 | 29 | 141 | 005 | | Buffalo township | 09568 |
| 29 | 105 | 025 | | Hooker township | 32878 | 29 | 141 | 010 | | Haw Creek township | 30988 |
| 29 | 105 | 030 | | Lebanon township | 41186 | 29 | 141 | 010 | 4145 | Stover city | 71044 |
| 29 | 105 | 030 | 2430 | Lebanon city | 41168 | 29 | 141 | 010 | 4385 | Versailles city (pt.) | 75922 |
| 29 | 105 | 035 | | Mayfield township | 46928 | 29 | 141 | 015 | | Mill Creek township | 48170 |
| 29 | 105 | 035 | 3685 | Richland city (pt.) | 61562 | 29 | 141 | 015 | 4205 | Syracuse city | 72106 |
| 29 | 105 | 035 | 4135 | Stoutland village (pt.) | 71008 | 29 | 141 | 020 | | Moreau township | 49880 |
| 29 | 105 | 040 | | Osage township | 55154 | | | | | | |

| FIPS State | FIPS Cnty | Cen- sus MCD | Cen- sus Place | Name | FIPS Place | FIPS State | FIPS Cnty | Cen- sus MCD | Cen- sus Place | Name | FIPS Place |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 29 | 141 | | | Morgan County—Con. | | 29 | 169 | | | Pulaski County | |
| 229 | 141 | 020 | 0250 | Barnett city | 03376 | 29 | 169 | 005 | | Cullen township | 17740 |
| 29 | 141 | 020 | 4385 | Versailles city (pt.) | 75922 | 29 | 169 | 005 | 1497 | Fort Leonard Wood (CDP) (pt.) | 25264 |
| 29 | 141 | 025 | | Osage township | 55190 | 29 | 169 | 005 | 3890 | St. Robert city | 65144 |
| 29 | 141 | 025 | 2403 | Laurie village | 40916 | 29 | 169 | 005 | 4485 | Waynesville city | 77992 |
| 29 | 141 | 025 | 4185 | Sunrise Beach village (pt.) | 71728 | 29 | 169 | 010 | | Liberty township | 42266 |
| 29 | 141 | 030 | | Richland township | 61526 | 29 | 169 | 010 | 3685 | Richland city (pt.) | 61562 |
| 29 | 151 | | | Osage County | | 29 | 169 | 015 | | Piney township | 57872 |
| 29 | 151 | 005 | | Benton township | 04762 | 29 | 169 | 015 | 1497 | Fort Leonard Wood (CDP) (pt.) | 25264 |
| 29 | 151 | 005 | 0775 | Chamais city | 13060 | 29 | 169 | 020 | | Roubidoux township | 63254 |
| 29 | 151 | 010 | | Crawford township | 17128 | 29 | 169 | 025 | | Tavern township | 72448 |
| 29 | 151 | 010 | 2500 | Linn city | 43238 | 29 | 169 | 025 | 1025 | Crocker city | 17344 |
| 29 | 151 | 015 | | Jackson township | 35972 | 29 | 169 | 030 | | Union township | 74878 |
| 29 | 151 | 015 | 0145 | Argyle town (pt.) | 01828 | 29 | 169 | 030 | 1180 | Dixon city | 19630 |
| 29 | 151 | 015 | 2775 | Meta city | 47594 | | | | | St. Louis County (pt.) | |
| 29 | 151 | 020 | | Jefferson township | 36926 | 29 | 189 | | | Meramec township (pt.) | |
| 29 | 151 | 020 | 0275 | Belle city (pt.) | 04150 | 29 | 189 | 060 | | | 47450 |
| 29 | 151 | 020 | 0405 | Bland city (pt.) | 06256 | 29 | 189 | 060 | 3290 | Pacific city (pt.) | 55910 |
| 29 | 151 | 025 | | Linn township | 43256 | | | | | St. Louis city | |
| 29 | 151 | 030 | | Washington township | 77632 | 29 | 510 | 005 | 3875 | | 65000 |
| 29 | 151 | 030 | 0145 | Argyle town (pt.) | 01828 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 151 | 030 | 1525 | Freeburg village | 25822 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 151 | 030 | 4555 | Westphalia city | 78910 | | | | | | |

| FIPS State | FIPS Cnty | Cen- sus MCD | Cen- sus Place | Name | FIPS Place | FIPS State | FIPS Cnty | Cen- sus MCD | Cen- sus Place | Name | FIPS Place |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--|------------|
| 53 | | | | Washington | | 53 | 025 | | | Grant County | |
| 53 | 001 | | | Adams County | | 53 | 025 | 006 | | Coulee City division | 90784 |
| 53 | 001 | 006 | | Lind-Washtucna division | 91632 | 53 | 025 | 006 | 0275 | Coulee City town | 15080 |
| 53 | 001 | 006 | 0555 | Hatton town | 30060 | 53 | 025 | 006 | 0550 | Hartline town | 29920 |
| 53 | 001 | 006 | 0685 | Lind town | 39510 | 53 | 025 | 011 | 0415 | Ephrata-Soap Lake division | 91072 |
| 53 | 001 | 006 | 1390 | Washtucna town | 76440 | 53 | 025 | 011 | 1190 | Ephrata city | 22080 |
| 53 | 001 | 011 | | Othello division | 92496 | 53 | 025 | 016 | | Soap Lake city | 65345 |
| 53 | 001 | 011 | 0945 | Othello city | 52215 | 53 | 025 | 016 | 0489 | George division | 91200 |
| 53 | 001 | 016 | | Ritzville division | 92800 | 53 | 025 | 016 | 0805 | George town | 26455 |
| 53 | 001 | 016 | 1090 | Ritzville city | 58725 | 53 | 025 | 016 | | Moses Lake city (pt.) | 47245 |
| 53 | 007 | | | Chelan County | | 53 | 025 | 021 | | Gloyd division | 91248 |
| 53 | 007 | 006 | | Cashmere division | 90448 | 53 | 025 | 026 | | Grand Coulee division | 91296 |
| 53 | 007 | 006 | 0165 | Cashmere city | 10495 | 53 | 025 | 026 | 0280 | Coulee Dam town (pt.) | 15115 |
| 53 | 007 | 011 | | Chelan division | 90544 | 53 | 025 | 026 | 0375 | Electric City town | 21030 |
| 53 | 007 | 011 | 0195 | Chelan city | 11615 | 53 | 025 | 026 | 0510 | Grand Coulee city | 27855 |
| 53 | 007 | 016 | | Entiat division | 91040 | 53 | 025 | 031 | | Moses Lake division | 92032 |
| 53 | 007 | 016 | 0405 | Entiat city | 22010 | 53 | 025 | 031 | 0805 | Moses Lake city (pt.) | 47245 |
| 53 | 007 | 021 | | Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee division | 91600 | 53 | 025 | 031 | 0807 | Moses Lake North (CDP) | 47280 |
| 53 | 007 | 021 | 0680 | Leavenworth city | 38845 | 53 | 025 | 036 | | Quincy division | 92720 |
| 53 | 007 | 023 | | Malaga division | 91840 | 53 | 025 | 036 | 1040 | Quincy town | 57115 |
| 53 | 007 | 026 | | Manson division | 91904 | 53 | 025 | 041 | | Southern Slopes division | 93104 |
| 53 | 007 | 031 | | Stehekin division | 93280 | 53 | 025 | 041 | 0750 | Mattawa town | 44165 |
| 53 | 007 | 034 | | Wenatchee division | 93712 | 53 | 025 | 041 | 1127 | Royal City city | 60230 |
| 53 | 007 | 034 | 1211 | South Wenatchee (CDP) | 66185 | 53 | 025 | 046 | | Warden division | 93680 |
| 53 | 007 | 034 | 1276 | Sunnyslope (CDP) | 68785 | 53 | 025 | 046 | 1380 | Warden town | 76160 |
| 53 | 007 | 034 | 1405 | Wenatchee city | 77105 | 53 | 025 | 051 | | Wilson Creek division | 93792 |
| 53 | 007 | 034 | 1430 | West Wenatchee (CDP) | 77910 | 53 | 025 | 051 | 0635 | Krupp town | 36395 |
| 53 | 017 | | | Douglas County | | 53 | 025 | 051 | 1450 | Wilson Creek town | 79135 |
| 53 | 017 | 006 | | Bridgeport division | 90320 | 53 | 037 | | | Kittitas County | |
| 53 | 017 | 006 | 0125 | Bridgeport town | 07870 | 53 | 037 | 051 | | Cle Elum division | 90624 |
| 53 | 017 | 006 | 0280 | Coulee Dam town (pt.) | 15115 | 53 | 037 | 051 | 0220 | Cle Elum city | 12945 |
| 53 | 017 | 006 | 0735 | Mansfield town | 42800 | 53 | 037 | 051 | 1120 | Roslyn city | 60055 |
| 53 | 017 | 016 | | East Wenatchee division | 90944 | 53 | 037 | 051 | 1205 | South Cle Elum town | 65765 |
| 53 | 017 | 016 | 0350 | East Wenatchee city | 20155 | 53 | 037 | 055 | | Ellensburg division | 91008 |
| 53 | 017 | 016 | 0355 | East Wenatchee Bench (CDP) | 20190 | 53 | 037 | 055 | 0380 | Ellensburg city | 21240 |
| 53 | 017 | 016 | 1105 | Rock Island town | 59180 | 53 | 037 | 060 | | Kittitas division | 91504 |
| 53 | 017 | 041 | | Waterville division | 93696 | 53 | 037 | 060 | 0630 | Kittitas city | 36045 |
| 53 | 017 | 041 | 1395 | Waterville town | 76510 | 53 | 037 | 065 | | Manastash division | 91888 |
| 53 | 019 | | | Ferry County (pt.) | | 53 | 037 | 070 | | Naneum division | 92112 |
| 53 | 019 | 006 | | Colville Reservation ¹ division | 90704 | 53 | 043 | | | Lincoln County | |
| 53 | 021 | | | Franklin County | | 53 | 043 | 006 | | Davenport division | 90848 |
| 53 | 021 | 006 | | Connell division | 90752 | 53 | 043 | 006 | 0310 | Davenport city | 16795 |
| 53 | 021 | 006 | 0265 | Connell city | 14485 | 53 | 043 | 006 | 1060 | Reardan town | 57465 |
| 53 | 021 | 006 | 0765 | Mesa town | 45180 | 53 | 043 | 011 | | Odessa division | 92304 |
| 53 | 021 | 011 | | Kahlotus division | 91424 | 53 | 043 | 011 | 0545 | Harrington city | 29745 |
| 53 | 021 | 011 | 0595 | Kahlotus city | 34575 | 53 | 043 | 011 | 0910 | Odessa town | 50745 |
| 53 | 021 | 011 | 0960 | Pasco city (pt.) | 53545 | 53 | 043 | 011 | 1225 | Sprague city | 67175 |
| 53 | 021 | 030 | | Pasco division | 92512 | 53 | 043 | 016 | | Wilbur division | 93760 |
| 53 | 021 | 030 | 0960 | Pasco city (pt.) | 53545 | 53 | 043 | 016 | 0025 | Almira town | 01500 |
| 53 | 021 | 030 | 1418 | West Pasco (CDP) | 77612 | 53 | 043 | 016 | 0295 | Creston town | 15710 |
| 53 | 021 | 035 | | Pasco North division | 92528 | 53 | 043 | 016 | 1440 | Wilbur town | 78680 |
| 53 | 021 | 035 | 0960 | Pasco city (pt.) | 53545 | 53 | 047 | | | Okanogan County (pt.) | |
| | | | | | | 53 | 047 | 011 | | Colville Reservation ¹ division | 90720 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 047 | 011 | 0280 | Coulee Dam town (pt.) | 15115 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 047 | 011 | 0390 | Elmer City town | 21485 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 047 | 011 | 0855 | Nespelem town | 48540 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 047 | 011 | 0915 | Okanogan city (pt.) | 50920 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 047 | 011 | 0925 | Ormak city (pt.) | 51340 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 047 | 031 | | Okanogan division (pt.) | 92320 |

¹American Indian/Alaska Native area code (Census) is 0760.

| FIPS State | FIPS Cnty | Cen- sus MCD | Cen- sus Place | Name | FIPS Place | FIPS State | FIPS Cnty | Cen- sus MCD | Cen- sus Place | Name | FIPS Place |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|---|------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Okanogan County—Con. | | | | | | Whitman County—Con. | | | | | |
| 53 | 047 | 031 | 0915 | Okanogan city (pt.) | 50920 | 53 | 075 | 080 | | Pullman division | 92656 |
| 53 | 047 | 085 | | Omak division (pt.) | 92416 | 53 | 075 | 080 | 0015 | Albion town | 01010 |
| 53 | 047 | 085 | 0925 | Omak city (pt.) | 51340 | 53 | 075 | 080 | 1025 | Pullman city | 56625 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 075 | 085 | | Rock Lake division | 92832 |
| 53 | 065 | | | Stevens County (pt.) | | 53 | 075 | 085 | 0395 | Endicott town | 21730 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 075 | 085 | 0665 | Lamont town | 38215 |
| 53 | 065 | 060 | | Spokane Reservation ² division | 93216 | 53 | 075 | 085 | 1135 | St. John town | 60860 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 075 | 090 | | Rosalia division | 92848 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 075 | 090 | 0730 | Malden town | 42275 |
| 53 | 075 | | | Whitman County | | 53 | 075 | 090 | 1115 | Rosalia town | 59775 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 075 | 095 | | Steptoe division | 93296 |
| 53 | 075 | 006 | | Colfax-Palouse division | 90656 | 53 | 075 | 095 | 0440 | Farmington town | 23340 |
| 53 | 075 | 006 | 0230 | Colfax city | 13785 | 53 | 075 | 095 | 0480 | Garfield town | 26140 |
| 53 | 075 | 006 | 0955 | Palouse city | 52950 | 53 | 075 | 095 | 0890 | Oakesdale town | 50325 |
| 53 | 075 | 011 | | La Crosse division | 91552 | 53 | 075 | 100 | | Tekoa division | 93424 |
| 53 | 075 | 011 | 0655 | La Crosse town | 36850 | 53 | 075 | 100 | 1285 | Tekoa city | 70560 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 075 | 105 | | Uniontown division | 93536 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 075 | 105 | 0240 | Colton town | 13890 |
| | | | | | | 53 | 075 | 105 | 1340 | Uniontown town | 73360 |

²American Indian/Alaska Native area code (Census) is 3940.

**1990 Census of Population and Housing:
1988 Dress Rehearsal Census of St. Louis City,
East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington
Summary Tape File 1A Technical Documentation**

USER NOTE 2

Imputation on Table P31

Table P31, Imputation of Relationship, includes imputation of relationship for persons in the households and imputation of type of group quarters for persons in group quarters. Imputation data for these items will be shown separately in Summary Tape File 2.

USER NOTE ORDERING INFORMATION

Additional information concerning this file may be available at a later date. If you receive this technical documentation (with or without tape purchase) from the Census Bureau and wish to receive these User Notes, please complete the coupon below and return it to:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services Branch
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

.....

Name of File: **Census of Population and Housing, 1990: 1988 Dress Rehearsal Census
 of St. Louis City, East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington
 Summary Tape File 1A**

Please send me any information that becomes available later concerning the file listed above.

Name:

Address:

City and State:

ZIP:

DATA DICTIONARY

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|

Record Codes

| | | | | |
|--|--------|---|---|-----|
| File Identification ¹ | FILEID | 8 | 1 | A/N |
| State/US Abbreviation | STUSAB | 2 | 9 | A |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----|---------------|----|----------------|----|----------------------------|
| AK | Alaska | ID | Idaho | NC | North Carolina | SC | South Carolina |
| AL | Alabama | IL | Illinois | ND | North Dakota | SD | South Dakota |
| AR | Arkansas | IN | Indiana | NE | Nebraska | TN | Tennessee |
| AZ | Arizona | KS | Kansas | NH | New Hampshire | TX | Texas |
| CA | California | KY | Kentucky | NJ | New Jersey | US | United States |
| CO | Colorado | LA | Louisiana | NM | New Mexico | UT | Utah |
| CT | Connecticut | MA | Massachusetts | NV | Nevada | VA | Virginia |
| DC | District of Columbia | MD | Maryland | NY | New York | VI | Virgin Islands of the U.S. |
| DE | Delaware | ME | Maine | OH | Ohio | VT | Vermont |
| FL | Florida | MI | Michigan | OK | Oklahoma | WA | Washington |
| GA | Georgia | MN | Minnesota | OR | Oregon | WI | Wisconsin |
| HI | Hawaii | MO | Missouri | PA | Pennsylvania | WV | West Virginia |
| IA | Iowa | MS | Mississippi | PR | Puerto Rico | WY | Wyoming |
| | | MT | Montana | RI | Rhode Island | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---------|---|----|---|
| Summary Level ² | SUMLEV | 3 | 11 | N |
| Geographic Component ³ | GEOCOMP | 2 | 14 | N |

- 00 Not a geographic component
- 01 Urban
- 02 Urban-in urbanized area
- 03 Urban-in urbanized area-in urbanized area central place
- 04 Urban-in urbanized area-not in urbanized area central place
- 05 Urban-not in urbanized area
- 06 Urban-not in urbanized area-place [10,000 or more persons]
- 07 Urban-not in urbanized area-place [2,500 to 9,999 persons]
- 08 Rural
- 09 Rural-place [1,000 to 2,499 population, not in an extended city]
- 10 Rural-place [0 to 999 population, not in an extended city]
- 11 Rural-not in place [including rural part of extended city]
- 12 Rural-farm
- 20 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area
- 21 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban
- 22 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-rural
- 23 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city
- 24 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city
- 25 In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|

- | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|
| 26 | In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban-in urbanized area | | | |
| 27 | In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-urban-not in urbanized area | | | |
| 28 | In metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-not in metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area central city-rural | | | |
| 30 | Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area | | | |
| 31 | Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban | | | |
| 32 | Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-in urbanized area | | | |
| 33 | Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area | | | |
| 34 | Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area-place [10,000 or more population] | | | |
| 35 | Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-urban-not in urbanized area-place [2,500 - 9,999 population] | | | |
| 36 | Not in metropolitan statistical area/consolidated metropolitan statistical area-rural | | | |
| 40 | American Indian reservation and trust land [American Indian reservations (AIR codes 0001-4989) including any trust lands] | | | |
| 42 | Tribal jurisdiction statistical area | | | |
| 43 | Tribal designated statistical area | | | |
| 44 | Alaska Native village statistical area [Alaska only] | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----|---|
| Characteristic Iteration ⁴ | CHARITER | 3 | 16 | N |
|---|----------|---|----|---|

| |
|------------------------------------|
| 000 Not a characteristic iteration |
|------------------------------------|

| | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----|---|
| Logical Record Number ⁵ | LOGRECNU | 6 | 19 | N |
|--|----------|---|----|---|

| | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----|---|
| Logical Record Part Number ⁶ | LOGRECPN | 4 | 25 | N |
|---|----------|---|----|---|

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|----|---|
| Total Number of Parts in Record ⁷ | PARTREC | 4 | 29 | N |
|--|---------|---|----|---|

Geographic Area Codes

| | | | | |
|---|------|---|----|-----|
| Alaska Native Regional Corporation ⁸ | ANRC | 2 | 33 | A/N |
|---|------|---|----|-----|

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 07 Ahtna | 28 Bering Straits | 49 Chugach | 70 Koniag |
| 14 Aleut | 35 Bristol Bay | 56 Cook Inlet | 77 NANA |
| 21 Arctic Slope | 42 Calista | 63 Doyon | 84 Sealaska |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|----|-----|
| American Indian/Alaska Native Area (Census) ⁹ | AIANACE | 4 | 35 | A/N |
|--|---------|---|----|-----|

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|----|-----|
| American Indian/Alaska Native Area (FIPS) ⁹ | AIANAFP | 5 | 39 | A/N |
|--|---------|---|----|-----|

| | | | | |
|---|---------|---|----|-----|
| American Indian/Alaska Native Area Class Code | AIANACC | 2 | 44 | A/N |
|---|---------|---|----|-----|

- | | |
|----|---|
| D1 | Federally-administered American Indian reservation |
| D4 | State-administered American Indian reservation that does not serve as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent |
| D5 | State-administered American Indian reservation serving as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent |
| E1 | Alaska Native village statistical area not serving as a census designated place (CDP) and not identically named and coincident with an incorporated place |
| E2 | Alaska Native village statistical area serving as a census designated place (CDP) |
| E6 | Alaska Native village statistical area with the same name and coincident with an incorporated place |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|---|----|-----|
| American Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicator | ARTLI | 1 | 46 | A/N |
|--|-------|---|----|-----|

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | American Indian reservation |
| 2 | Off-reservation trust land |
| 9 | Not an American Indian area |

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|--|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Block ^a | BLCK | 4 | 47 | A/N |
| Block Group ^a | BLCKGR | 1 | 51 | A/N |
| Census Tract/Block Numbering Area ^a | TRACTBNA | 6 | 52 | A/N |
| Congressional District ^a | CONGDIS | 2 | 58 | A/N |
| Consolidated City (Census) ^a | CONCITCE | 1 | 60 | A/N |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| B Butte-Silver Bow, Montana | I Indianapolis, Indiana | M Milford, Connecticut |
| C Columbus, Georgia | J Jacksonville, Florida | N Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee |

| | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----|-----|
| Consolidated City (FIPS) ^a | CONCITFP | 5 | 61 | A/N |
| Consolidated City Class Code | CONCITCC | 2 | 66 | A/N |
| Consolidated City Size Code | CONCITSC | 2 | 68 | A/N |

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 0 | 07 300-499 | 13 5,000-9,999 | 19 250,000-499,999 |
| 02 1-24 | 08 500-999 | 14 10,000-19,999 | 20 500,000-999,999 |
| 03 25-99 | 09 1,000-1,499 | 15 20,000-24,999 | 21 1,000,000-2,999,999 |
| 04 100-199 | 10 1,500-1,999 | 16 25,000-49,999 | 22 3,000,000-14,999,999 |
| 05 200-249 | 11 2,000-2,499 | 17 50,000-99,999 | 23 15,000,000 or more |
| 06 250-299 | 12 2,500-4,999 | 18 100,000-249,999 | |

| | | | | |
|---|--------|---|----|-----|
| Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area ^a | CMSA | 2 | 70 | A/N |
| County ^a | CNTY | 3 | 72 | A/N |
| County Size Code | CNTYSC | 2 | 75 | A/N |

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 0 | 07 300-499 | 13 5,000-9,999 | 19 250,000-499,999 |
| 02 1-24 | 08 500-999 | 14 10,000-19,999 | 20 500,000-999,999 |
| 03 25-99 | 09 1,000-1,499 | 15 20,000-24,999 | 21 1,000,000-2,999,999 |
| 04 100-199 | 10 1,500-1,999 | 16 25,000-49,999 | 22 3,000,000-14,999,999 |
| 05 200-249 | 11 2,000-2,499 | 17 50,000-99,999 | 23 15,000,000 or more |
| 06 250-299 | 12 2,500-4,999 | 18 100,000-249,999 | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----|-----|
| County Subdivision (Census) ^a | COUSUBCE | 3 | 77 | A/N |
| County Subdivision (FIPS) ^a | COUSUBFP | 5 | 80 | A/N |
| County Subdivision Class Code | COUSUBCC | 2 | 85 | A/N |

| |
|--|
| C5 Incorporated place which serves as a primary county subdivision; i.e., is not included in another primary county subdivision |
| C7 Independent city |
| D5 American Indian reservation serving as a minor civil division (MCD) equivalent |
| T1 Active minor civil division (MCD), not coextensive with any census designated place (CDP) or incorporated place, and not including a populated place of the same name |
| T2 Active minor civil division (MCD) coextensive with a census designated place (CDP) of class code U1 or U2 (See place class code for definition of class codes U1 and U2.) |
| T3 Active minor civil division (MCD), not coextensive with any census designated place (CDP) or incorporated place, but including a populated place of the same name |
| T5 Active minor civil division (MCD) coextensive with an incorporated place |
| U5 Census designated place (CDP) serving as a primary county subdivision; i.e., not included in a primary county subdivision |
| Z1 Inactive or nonfunctioning minor civil division (MCD) |

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

DATA DICTIONARY

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|

| |
|---|
| Z2 Unorganized territory coextensive with a disorganized minor civil division (MCD) |
| Z3 Unorganized territory not coextensive with a disorganized minor civil division (MCD) |
| Z5 Census county division, census subarea, or census subdistrict |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|---|----|-----|
| County Subdivision Size Code | COUSUBSC | 2 | 87 | A/N |
|------------------------------------|----------|---|----|-----|

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 0 | 07 300-499 | 13 5,000-9,999 | 19 250,000-499,999 |
| 02 1-24 | 08 500-999 | 14 10,000-19,999 | 20 500,000-999,999 |
| 03 25-99 | 09 1,000-1,499 | 15 20,000-24,999 | 21 1,000,000-2,999,999 |
| 04 100-199 | 10 1,500-1,999 | 16 25,000-49,999 | 22 3,000,000-14,999,999 |
| 05 200-249 | 11 2,000-2,499 | 17 50,000-99,999 | 23 15,000,000 or more |
| 06 250-299 | 12 2,500-4,999 | 18 100,000-249,999 | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|----|-----|
| Division ⁸ | DIVIS | 1 | 89 | A/N |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|----|-----|

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 0 Not in a division | 4 West North Central | 7 West South Central |
| 1 New England | 5 South Atlantic | 8 Mountain |
| 2 Middle Atlantic | 6 East South Central | 9 Pacific |
| 3 East North Central | | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----|-----|
| Extended City Indicator ⁸ | EXTCITIN | 1 | 90 | A/N |
|--|----------|---|----|-----|

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 Extended city | 9 Not an extended city |
|-----------------|------------------------|

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-----|
| Internal Use Code ¹⁰ | INTUC | 15 | 91 | A/N |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-----|

Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|
| Statistical Area ⁹ | MSACMSA | 4 | 106 | A/N |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---|-----|-----|
| MSA/CMSA Size Code | MSACMSAS | 2 | 110 | A/N |
|--------------------------|----------|---|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 0 | 07 300-499 | 13 5,000-9,999 | 19 250,000-499,999 |
| 02 1-24 | 08 500-999 | 14 10,000-19,999 | 20 500,000-999,999 |
| 03 25-99 | 09 1,000-1,499 | 15 20,000-24,999 | 21 1,000,000-2,999,999 |
| 04 100-199 | 10 1,500-1,999 | 16 25,000-49,999 | 22 3,000,000-14,999,999 |
| 05 200-249 | 11 2,000-2,499 | 17 50,000-99,999 | 23 15,000,000 or more |
| 06 250-299 | 12 2,500-4,999 | 18 100,000-249,999 | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|
| Place (Census) ⁹ | PLACECE | 4 | 112 | A/N |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|
| Place (FIPS) ⁹ | PLACEFP | 5 | 116 | A/N |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|
| Place Class Code | PLACECC | 2 | 121 | A/N |
|------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|

| |
|--|
| A2 Airport that serves as a military or Coast Guard base and as a census designated place (CDP) |
| C1 Active incorporated place, other than an Alaska Native village statistical area, which is included in a primary county subdivision; i.e., does not serve as a primary county subdivision |
| C5 Incorporated place which serves as a primary county subdivision; i.e., is not included in another primary county subdivision |
| C6 Incorporated place which is coincident with and has the same name as an Alaska Native village statistical area |
| C7 Independent city |
| C9 Inactive incorporated place |
| E2 Alaska Native village statistical area serving as a census designated place (CDP) |
| M2 Major installation (or part of an installation), populated by full-time personnel of the U.S. Department of Defense or of any branch thereof, or of the U.S. Coast Guard, regardless of purpose or function of the installation, that serves as a census designated place (CDP) |

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|

- U1 Census designated place (CDP) with a name identical to the authoritative common name that describes essentially the same population; does not identify a census designated place (CDP) serving as a primary county subdivision
- U2 Census designated place (CDP) with a name not identical to the authoritative common name, if any, of essentially the same population
- U5 Census designated place (CDP) serving as a primary county subdivision; i.e., not included in a primary county subdivision

Place Description Code..... PLACEDC 1 123 A/N

- 1 Incorporated central city of a metropolitan statistical area /primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
- 2 Incorporated central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
- 3 Incorporated central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
- 4 Consolidated city or any incorporated place that is not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and/or a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
- A Census designated place (CDP) that is a central place of an urbanized area (UA), but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
- B Census designated place (CDP) that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA), but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
- C Census designated place (CDP) that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
- D Census designated place (CDP) that is in a 1980 or special census urbanized area (UA) and is not a central place; these CDP's must have a 1990 population of at least 300 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States, and 2,500 elsewhere
- E Census designated place (CDP) not classified elsewhere; these CDP's must meet the following minimum population requirements:
 - 300 in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States
 - 25 in Alaska
 - 1,000 in all other States and Puerto Rico
- F Zona urbana that is a central place of an urbanized area (UA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA)
- G Zona urbana that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) in Puerto Rico, but not a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
- H Zona urbana that is a central city of a metropolitan statistical area/primary metropolitan statistical area (MSA/PMSA) and a central place of an urbanized area (UA)
- I Zona urbana in Puerto Rico that is not a central city
- L Census designated place (CDP) entirely within an American Indian reservation and entirely outside of a 1980 or special census urbanized area (UA); these CDP's must have a 1990 population of at least 25 in Alaska and 250 elsewhere

Place Size Code..... PLACESC 2 124 A/N

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 0 | 07 300-499 | 13 5,000-9,999 | 19 250,000-499,999 |
| 02 1-24 | 08 500-999 | 14 10,000-19,999 | 20 500,000-999,999 |
| 03 25-99 | 09 1,000-1,499 | 15 20,000-24,999 | 21 1,000,000-2,999,999 |
| 04 100-199 | 10 1,500-1,999 | 16 25,000-49,999 | 22 3,000,000-14,999,999 |
| 05 200-249 | 11 2,000-2,499 | 17 50,000-99,999 | 23 15,000,000 or more |
| 06 250-299 | 12 2,500-4,999 | 18 100,000-249,999 | |

Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area^a..... PMSA 4 126 A/N

Region^a..... REG 1 130 A/N

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 1 Northeast | 2 Midwest | 3 South | 4 West |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--------|

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

DATA DICTIONARY

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| State (Census) ^a | STATECE | 2 | 131 | A/N |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 06 Puerto Rico | 33 Illinois | 54 Virginia | 81 Montana |
| 07 Virgin Islands of the U.S. | 34 Michigan | 55 West Virginia | 82 Idaho |
| 11 Maine | 35 Wisconsin | 56 North Carolina | 83 Wyoming |
| 12 New Hampshire | 41 Minnesota | 57 South Carolina | 84 Colorado |
| 13 Vermont | 42 Iowa | 58 Georgia | 85 New Mexico |
| 14 Massachusetts | 43 Missouri | 59 Florida | 86 Arizona |
| 15 Rhode Island | 44 North Dakota | 61 Kentucky | 87 Utah |
| 16 Connecticut | 45 South Dakota | 62 Tennessee | 88 Nevada |
| 21 New York | 46 Nebraska | 63 Alabama | 91 Washington |
| 22 New Jersey | 47 Kansas | 64 Mississippi | 92 Oregon |
| 23 Pennsylvania | 51 Delaware | 71 Arkansas | 93 California |
| 31 Ohio | 52 Maryland | 72 Louisiana | 94 Alaska |
| 32 Indiana | 53 District of Columbia | 73 Oklahoma | 95 Hawaii |
| | | 74 Texas | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|
| State (FIPS) ^a | STATEFP | 2 | 133 | A/N |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 Alabama | 17 Illinois | 31 Nebraska | 46 South Dakota |
| 02 Alaska | 18 Indiana | 32 Nevada | 47 Tennessee |
| 04 Arizona | 19 Iowa | 33 New Hampshire | 48 Texas |
| 05 Arkansas | 20 Kansas | 34 New Jersey | 49 Utah |
| 06 California | 21 Kentucky | 35 New Mexico | 50 Vermont |
| 08 Colorado | 22 Louisiana | 36 New York | 51 Virginia |
| 09 Connecticut | 23 Maine | 37 North Carolina | 53 Washington |
| 10 Delaware | 24 Maryland | 38 North Dakota | 54 West Virginia |
| 11 District of Columbia | 25 Massachusetts | 39 Ohio | 55 Wisconsin |
| 12 Florida | 26 Michigan | 40 Oklahoma | 56 Wyoming |
| 13 Georgia | 27 Minnesota | 41 Oregon | 72 Puerto Rico |
| 15 Hawaii | 28 Mississippi | 42 Pennsylvania | 78 Virgin Islands of the U.S. |
| 16 Idaho | 29 Missouri | 44 Rhode Island | |
| | 30 Montana | 45 South Carolina | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|---|-----|-----|
| Urban/Rural ^a | URBANRUR | 1 | 135 | A/N |
|--------------------------------|----------|---|-----|-----|

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 Urban | 2 Rural |
|---------|---------|

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|
| Urbanized Area ^a | URBAREA | 4 | 136 | A/N |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|---|-----|-----|
| Urbanized Area Size Code | UASC | 2 | 140 | A/N |
|--------------------------------|------|---|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 0 | 07 300-499 | 13 5,000-9,999 | 19 250,000-499,999 |
| 02 1-24 | 08 500-999 | 14 10,000-19,999 | 20 500,000-999,999 |
| 03 25-99 | 09 1,000-1,499 | 15 20,000-24,999 | 21 1,000,000-2,999,999 |
| 04 100-199 | 10 1,500-1,999 | 16 25,000-49,999 | 22 3,000,000-14,999,999 |
| 05 200-249 | 11 2,000-2,499 | 17 50,000-99,999 | 23 15,000,000 or more |
| 06 250-299 | 12 2,500-4,999 | 18 100,000-249,999 | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---|-----|-----|
| Special Area Code (1) | SAC1 | 5 | 142 | A/N |
| Special Area Code (2) | SAC2 | 5 | 147 | A/N |
| Special Area Code (3) | SAC3 | 4 | 152 | A/N |
| Special Area Code (4) | SAC4 | 4 | 156 | A/N |
| Special Area Code (5) | SAC5 | 3 | 160 | A/N |
| Special Area Code (6) | SAC6 | 3 | 163 | A/N |

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION—Con.

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|---|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Special Area Code (7) | SAC7 | 2 | 166 | A/N |
| Special Area Code (8) | SAC8 | 2 | 168 | A/N |
| Special Area Code (9) | SAC9 | 1 | 170 | A/N |
| Special Area Code (10) | SAC10 | 1 | 171 | A/N |
| Area Characteristics | | | | |
| Area (land) ¹¹ | AREALAND | 10 | 172 | A/N |
| Area (water) ¹² | AREAWAT | 10 | 182 | A/N |
| Area Name/PSAD Term/ Part Indicator ¹³ | ANPSADPI | 66 | 192 | A/N |
| Functional Status Code | FUNCSTAT | 1 | 258 | A/N |

- A Active governmental unit, except American Indian reservations and Alaska Native village statistical areas. — An active governmental unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and currently is doing so.
- B Functioning governmental unit providing no substantive governmental services — These areas may be coextensive with and administered by officials of another governmental unit (such as towns in Connecticut that are coextensive with cities), or the number of officials and/or the functions they perform are so minimal and/or vestigial that the Census Bureau does not recognize them as governmental units for census purposes (such as townships in Iowa).
- F False entity — In order to maintain complete coverage of every State at the county level and of every county at the minor civil division (MCD) level, we create false entities at these levels for any place that is independent of a county or independent of a MCD. This code also is used for place records that represent the remainder of a consolidated city.
- I Inactive governmental unit — An inactive governmental unit has the legal capacity to be active, but currently has no legal officers, raises no revenues, and conducts no activities.
- N Nonfunctioning governmental unit — A nonfunctioning governmental unit has legally established boundaries, but has no legal capacity to conduct governmental activity.
- R American Indian reservation or Alaska Native village statistical area
- S Statistical entity, except Alaska Native village statistical areas and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. — A statistical entity has no governmental status and is defined by or in cooperation with the Census Bureau or other Federal agency. This category includes census county divisions (CCDs), census designated places (CDPs), metropolitan statistical areas (MSA/CMSA/PMSAs), urbanized areas (UAs), unorganized territories (UTs), tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs), census areas and census subareas in Alaska, and comunidades and zona urbanas in Puerto Rico.
- T Tribal jurisdiction statistical area — A tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA) is not a legally defined governmental unit, but is recognized as a statistical area for the 1990 census. These areas exist only in the State of Oklahoma and were not recognized separately in 1980.

Geographic Change User Note Indicator GCUNI 1 259 A/N

- 0 No geographic change note for the area within the summary level
- 1 See User Notes for a geographic change note

Housing Unit Count (100%) ¹⁴ HU100 9 260 A/N

Internal Point (latitude) ¹⁵ INTPTLAT 9 269 A/N

Internal Point (longitude) ¹⁶ INTPTLNG 10 278 A/N

Part Flag PARTFLAG 1 288 A/N

- 0 Not a part 1 Part

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

DATA DICTIONARY

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Political/Statistical Area Description Code | PSADC | 2 | 289 | A/N |

- 01 State or State equivalent — no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 04 borough — county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 05 census area — county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 06 county — "County" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 08 independent city — county equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 09 independent city — county equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 10 island — county equivalent in Virgin Islands of the United States; "Island" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 13 municipio — county equivalent in Puerto Rico; "Municipio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 14 (none) — county equivalent; used at county level for the District of Columbia and Yellowstone National Park (Montana). No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 15 parish — county equivalent in Louisiana; "Parish" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 19 American Indian reservation — minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and New York; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 20 barrio — minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 21 borough — minor civil division (MCD) in New York; MCD equivalent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 22 census county division (CCD) — minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in 21 states; "division" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 23 census subarea — minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Alaska; "census subarea" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 24 census subdistrict — minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in the Virgin Islands of the United States; "subdistrict" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 25 city — minor civil division (MCD) equivalent; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 27 district (magisterial) — minor civil division (MCD) in Virginia and West Virginia; "district" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 28 district (election, magisterial, supervisors', or parish governing authority) — minor civil division (MCD) in Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and West Virginia; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 29 election precinct — minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; "precinct" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 30 election precinct — minor civil division (MCD) in Illinois and Nebraska; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 31 gore — minor civil division (MCD) in Maine and Vermont; "gore" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 32 grant — minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire and Vermont; "grant" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 33 independent city — minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 34 independent city — minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in Nevada; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 36 location — minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "location" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 38 (none) — minor civil division (MCD) equivalent for District of Columbia and Arlington County, Virginia; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 39 plantation — minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; "plantation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.
- 40 plantation — minor civil division (MCD) in Maine; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products.

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|------------|--|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 41 | barrio—pueblo — minor civil division (MCD) in Puerto Rico; "barrio—pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 42 | purchase — minor civil division (MCD) in New Hampshire; "purchase" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 43 | town — minor civil division (MCD) in 8 States; MCD equivalent in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 44 | township — minor civil division (MCD) in 16 States; "township" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 45 | township — minor civil division (MCD) in Kansas, North Carolina, and Nebraska; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 46 | unorganized territory — minor civil division (MCD) in 8 States; "unorg." is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 47 | village — minor civil division (MCD) equivalent in New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 51 | subbarrio — sub-minor civil division (sub-MCD) in Puerto Rico; "subbarrio" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 55 | comunidad — place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "comunidad" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 56 | borough — place; "borough" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 57 | census designated place — place; "CDP" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 58 | city — place; "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 59 | city — place; used for some cities that have a unique description, no description, or a description included with their name, as follows: Anaconda—Deer Lodge County (Montana): incorporated municipality Butte—Silver Bow (remainder) (Montana): (none) Carson City, Nevada: (none) Columbus city (remainder) (Georgia): (none) Indianapolis city (remainder) (Indiana): (none) Jacksonville city (remainder) (Florida): (none) Lexington—Fayette (Kentucky): Urban County Government Lynchburg—Moore County (Tennessee): (none) Milford city (remainder) (Connecticut): (none) Nashville—Davidson (remainder) (Tennessee): "Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County" No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 60 | town — place; "town" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 61 | village — place; "village" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 62 | zona urbana — place (census designated place) in Puerto Rico; "zona urbana" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 65 | consolidated city in Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, and Indiana — "city" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 66 | consolidated city — used for some consolidated cities that have unique descriptions or no descriptions, as follows: Butte—Silver Bow (Montana): (none) Nashville—Davidson (Tennessee): "Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County" No status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 68 | census region — no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 69 | census division — no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 71 | consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) — "CMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 72 | metropolitan statistical area (MSA) — "MSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 73 | primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) — "PMSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 75 | urbanized area (UA) — no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |
| 77 | Alaska Native Regional Corporation — no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. | | | |

| Field name | Data dictionary reference name | Field size | Starting position | Data type |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <div> 79 Alaska Native village statistical area — no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 80 tribal designated statistical area — American Indian reservation equivalent for non-land-based tribes outside of Oklahoma; "TDSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 81 colony — American Indian reservation; "Colony" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 82 community — American Indian reservation; "Community" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 83 joint area — American Indian reservation equivalent; "joint area" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 84 pueblo — American Indian reservation; "Pueblo" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 85 rancharia — American Indian reservation; "Rancharia" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 86 reservation — American Indian reservation; "Reservation" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 87 reserve — American Indian reservation; "Reserve" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 88 tribal jurisdiction statistical area — American Indian reservation equivalent represent historic tribal areas in Oklahoma; "TJSA" is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 89 trust lands — American Indian reservation equivalent; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. 90 (none) — American Indian reservation; no status is appended to the name of the entity in census publications and related data products. </div> | | | | |
| Population Count (100%) ¹⁷ | POP100 | 9 | 291 | A/N |
| Special Flag..... | SPFLAG | 1 | 300 | A/N |

NOTE: See footnotes at the end of this section.

FOOTNOTES

1. A unique identifier for each file series. Dress rehearsal files have a "D" in the character following the last character in the file identification code for the equivalent 1990 decennial census file; for example, PL94171D is the identifier for the dress rehearsal file for the P.L.94-171 data. File identification code for the P.L.94-171 file is PL94171. File identification codes for summary tape files are STFnn where nn = file number; for example, STF1A is the identification for Summary Tape File 1A. File identification codes for subject summary tape files are SSTFnn where nn = the number of the subject report. File identification codes for special project files are identified by SPmmm where m = a three digit special project number. See How to Use This File, for further information.
2. Identifies the geographic level for which the data matrices on the summary tape file have been summarized. The summary level sequence chart describes the hierarchical arrangement of the specified geographic areas with other geographic areas, if any. The summary level must be used in combination with the geographic area codes to identify a specific geographic area (for example, summary level 050 and a specific county code must be used together to locate the data for a particular county). See How to Use This File, for further information.
3. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for a population or housing characteristic.
4. Indicates an iteration (repetition), for the specified summary level, of the data matrices on the summary tape file for a population or housing characteristic. Only matrices containing a "B" in the prefix have characteristic iterations. See How to Use This File, for further information.
5. The logical record is the complete record [identification and set of tables (matrices)] for a geographic entity defined by the summary level, but exclusive of the characteristic iteration. A logical record may have one or more parts (or segments). Each logical record has an assigned sequential integer number within the file. See How to Use This File, for further information.
6. Within the logical record, each part is uniquely identified in terms of its sequence. See How to Use This File, for further information.
7. This field identifies how many parts (or segments) comprise the entire logical record. See How to Use This File, for further information.
8. See appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field, if it is applicable to this file.
9. See the publication, *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*, for codes in this field and related terminology, if it is applicable to this file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field, if it is applicable to this file.
10. Codes in unspecified arrangement for Census Bureau use.
11. Land area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. An area of .0005 square kilometers is rounded to .001; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to 0. The decimal point is implied on the file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field, if it is applicable to this file.
12. Water area measurement in thousandths (.001) of a square kilometer. Water area is excluded from census blocks by definition, so the water area for a block always will be blank. The accuracy of the area measurement is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in 1) the mapping of the various boundary features in the TIGER File and 2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements. An area of .0005 square kilometers is rounded to .001; an area smaller than .0005 is rounded to 0. The decimal point is implied on the file. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field, if it is applicable to this file.
13. Name of the lowest-level entity represented by the summary level. In addition to the name of the entity, the name field contains the political/statistical area description (PSAD) when appropriate, and sometimes contains the State abbreviation. The name and/or code are shown on a census map with the entity type (such as county or place) designated by a unique print typeface; the PSAD also may be shown on some maps.

For legal entities, the name is the one reported to the Bureau of the Census in the Boundary and Annexation Survey and by other appropriate sources; for statistical entities, the name is determined by the Office of Management and Budget for metropolitan areas and, for other areas, the name is determined by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with local officials.

When the summary level represents only part of the area specified in the name, the name will have (pt.) appended to the name/code terminology to designate that this entry for the entity represents only a part of the total entity.

14. The total number of housing units enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.
15. Latitude in degrees, to 6 decimal places, of the approximate center of the geographic area represented by the summary level. For many areas, the internal point is the geographic centroid. If, however, the geographic centroid falls outside the boundaries of the area or if it falls in coastal or territorial waters, the internal point is relocated from the centroid so that it lies within its geographic unit. The decimal point is implied on the file. The last character of the field is the direction. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field, if it is applicable to this file.
16. Longitude in degrees, to 6 decimal places, of the approximate center of the geographic area represented by the summary level. For many areas, the internal point is the geographic centroid. If, however, the geographic centroid falls outside the boundaries of the area or if it falls in coastal or territorial waters, the internal point is relocated from the centroid so that it lies within its geographic unit. The decimal point is implied on the file. The last character of the field is the direction. See Appendix A, Area Classifications, for definition of this field, if it is applicable to this file.
17. The total number of persons enumerated in the specified summary level as determined in the 100-percent processing.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordi- nates | Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordi- nates |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| P1. | Persons(1) [1] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Total ----- | 301 | 301 1 | P7. | Race(25) [25]—Con. Pacific Islander (653-699, 978, 983, 984): Polynesian (653-659, 978, 983): Hawaiian (653, 654, 978)---- | 571 571 | 17 |
| P2. | Families(1) [1] <i>Universe: Families</i> Total ----- | 310 | 310 1 | | Samoan (655, 983)----- | 580 580 | 18 |
| P3. | Households(1) [1] <i>Universe: Households</i> Total ----- | 319 | 319 1 | | Tongan (657) ----- | 589 589 | 19 |
| P4. | Urban and Rural(4) [4] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Urban: Inside urbanized area ----- | 328 | 328 1 | | Other Polynesian (656, 658, 659) ----- | 598 598 | 20 |
| | Outside urbanized area ----- | 337 | 337 2 | | Micronesian (660-675, 984): Guamanian (660, 984) ----- | 607 607 | 21 |
| | Rural ----- | 346 | 346 3 | | Other Micronesian (661-675) ----- | 616 616 | 22 |
| | Not defined for this file ----- | 355 | 355 4 | | Melanesian (676-680) ----- | 625 625 | 23 |
| P5. | Sex(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Male ----- | 364 | 364 1 | | Pacific Islander, not specified (681-699) ----- | 634 634 | 24 |
| | Female ----- | 373 | 373 2 | | Other race (700-799, 986-999) ----- | 643 643 | 25 |
| P6. | Race(5) [5] <i>Universe: Persons</i> White ----- | 382 | 382 1 | P8. | Persons of Hispanic Origin(1) [1] <i>Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin</i> Total ----- | 652 652 | 1 |
| | Black ----- | 391 | 391 2 | P9. | Hispanic Origin(5) [5] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Not of Hispanic origin ----- | 661 661 | 1 |
| | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut ----- | 400 | 400 3 | | Hispanic origin: Mexican ----- | 670 670 | 2 |
| | Asian or Pacific Islander ----- | 409 | 409 4 | | Puerto Rican ----- | 679 679 | 3 |
| | Other race ----- | 418 | 418 5 | | Cuban ----- | 688 688 | 4 |
| P7. | Race(25) [25] <i>Universe: Persons</i> White (800-869, 971) ----- | 427 | 427 1 | | Other Hispanic ----- | 697 697 | 5 |
| | Black (870-934, 972) ----- | 436 | 436 2 | P10. | Hispanic Origin(2) by Race(5) [10] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Not of Hispanic origin: White ----- | 706 706 | 1,1 |
| | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut (000-599, 935-970, 973-975): American Indian (000-599, 973) ---- | 445 | 445 3 | | Black ----- | 715 715 | 1,2 |
| | Eskimo (935-940, 974) ----- | 454 | 454 4 | | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut ----- | 724 724 | 1,3 |
| | Aleut (941-970, 975) ----- | 463 | 463 5 | | Asian or Pacific Islander ----- | 733 733 | 1,4 |
| | Asian or Pacific Islander (600-699, 976-985): Asian (600-652, 976, 977, 979-982, 985): Chinese (605-607, 976) ----- | 472 | 472 6 | | Other race ----- | 742 742 | 1,5 |
| | Filipino (608, 977) ----- | 481 | 481 7 | | Hispanic origin: (Repeat Race) ----- | 751 751 | 2,1 |
| | Japanese (611, 981) ----- | 490 | 490 8 | P11. | Age(31) [31] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Under 1 year ----- | 796 796 | 1 |
| | Asian Indian (600, 982) ----- | 499 | 499 9 | | 1 and 2 years ----- | 805 805 | 2 |
| | Korean (612, 979) ----- | 508 | 508 10 | | 3 and 4 years ----- | 814 814 | 3 |
| | Vietnamese (619, 980) ----- | 517 | 517 11 | | 5 years ----- | 823 823 | 4 |
| | Cambodian (604) ----- | 526 | 526 12 | | 6 years ----- | 832 832 | 5 |
| | Hmong (609) ----- | 535 | 535 13 | | 7 to 9 years ----- | 841 841 | 6 |
| | Laotian (613) ----- | 544 | 544 14 | | 10 and 11 years ----- | 850 850 | 7 |
| | Thai (618) ----- | 553 | 553 15 | | 12 and 13 years ----- | 859 859 | 8 |
| | Other Asian (601-603, 610, 614-617, 620-652, 985) ----- | 562 | 562 16 | | 14 years ----- | 868 868 | 9 |
| | | | | | 15 years ----- | 877 877 | 10 |
| | | | | | 16 years ----- | 886 886 | 11 |
| | | | | | 17 years ----- | 895 895 | 12 |

¹Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordi- nates | Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordi- nates |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| P11. | Age(31) [31]—Con. | | | P12. | Race(5) by Sex(2) by Age(31) [310]—Con. | | |
| | 18 years | 904 | 904 13 | | Female: | | |
| | 19 years | 913 | 913 14 | | (Repeat Age) | 1354 1354 | 1,2,1 |
| | 20 years | 922 | 922 15 | | Black: | | |
| | 21 years | 931 | 931 16 | | (Repeat Sex by Age) | 1633 1633 | 2,1,1 |
| | 22 to 24 years | 940 | 940 17 | | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut: | | |
| | 25 to 29 years | 949 | 949 18 | | (Repeat Sex by Age) | 2191 2191 | 3,1,1 |
| | 30 to 34 years | 958 | 958 19 | | Asian or Pacific Islander: | | |
| | 35 to 39 years | 967 | 967 20 | | (Repeat Sex by Age) | 2749 2749 | 4,1,1 |
| | 40 to 44 years | 976 | 976 21 | | Other race: | | |
| | 45 to 49 years | 985 | 985 22 | | (Repeat Sex by Age) | 3307 3307 | 5,1,1 |
| | 50 to 54 years | 994 | 994 23 | | | | |
| | 55 to 59 years | 1003 | 1003 24 | P13. | Sex(2) by Age(31) [62] | | |
| | 60 and 61 years | 1012 | 1012 25 | | Universe: Persons of Hispanic origin | | |
| | 62 to 64 years | 1021 | 1021 26 | | Male: | | |
| | 65 to 69 years | 1030 | 1030 27 | | Under 1 year | 3865 3865 | 1,1 |
| | 70 to 74 years | 1039 | 1039 28 | | 1 and 2 years | 3874 3874 | 1,2 |
| | 75 to 79 years | 1048 | 1048 29 | | 3 and 4 years | 3883 3883 | 1,3 |
| | 80 to 84 years | 1057 | 1057 30 | | 5 years | 3892 3892 | 1,4 |
| | 85 years and over | 1066 | 1066 31 | | 6 years | 3901 3901 | 1,5 |
| P12. | Race(5) by Sex(2) by Age(31) [310] | | | | 7 to 9 years | 3910 3910 | 1,6 |
| | Universe: Persons | | | | 10 and 11 years | 3919 3919 | 1,7 |
| | White: | | | | 12 and 13 years | 3928 3928 | 1,8 |
| | Male: | | | | 14 years | 3937 3937 | 1,9 |
| | Under 1 year | 1075 | 1075 1,1,1 | | 15 years | 3946 3946 | 1,10 |
| | 1 and 2 years | 1084 | 1084 1,1,2 | | 16 years | 3955 3955 | 1,11 |
| | 3 and 4 years | 1093 | 1093 1,1,3 | | 17 years | 3964 3964 | 1,12 |
| | 5 years | 1102 | 1102 1,1,4 | | 18 years | 3973 3973 | 1,13 |
| | 6 years | 1111 | 1111 1,1,5 | | 19 years | 3982 3982 | 1,14 |
| | 7 to 9 years | 1120 | 1120 1,1,6 | | 20 years | 3991 3991 | 1,15 |
| | 10 and 11 years | 1129 | 1129 1,1,7 | | 21 years | 4000 4000 | 1,16 |
| | 12 and 13 years | 1138 | 1138 1,1,8 | | 22 to 24 years | 4009 4009 | 1,17 |
| | 14 years | 1147 | 1147 1,1,9 | | 25 to 29 years | 4018 4018 | 1,18 |
| | 15 years | 1156 | 1156 1,1,10 | | 30 to 34 years | 4027 4027 | 1,19 |
| | 16 years | 1165 | 1165 1,1,11 | | 35 to 39 years | 4036 4036 | 1,20 |
| | 17 years | 1174 | 1174 1,1,12 | | 40 to 44 years | 4045 4045 | 1,21 |
| | 18 years | 1183 | 1183 1,1,13 | | 45 to 49 years | 4054 4054 | 1,22 |
| | 19 years | 1192 | 1192 1,1,14 | | 50 to 54 years | 4063 4063 | 1,23 |
| | 20 years | 1201 | 1201 1,1,15 | | 55 to 59 years | 4072 4072 | 1,24 |
| | 21 years | 1210 | 1210 1,1,16 | | 60 and 61 years | 4081 4081 | 1,25 |
| | 22 to 24 years | 1219 | 1219 1,1,17 | | 62 to 64 years | 4090 4090 | 1,26 |
| | 25 to 29 years | 1228 | 1228 1,1,18 | | 65 to 69 years | 4099 4099 | 1,27 |
| | 30 to 34 years | 1237 | 1237 1,1,19 | | 70 to 74 years | 4108 4108 | 1,28 |
| | 35 to 39 years | 1246 | 1246 1,1,20 | | 75 to 79 years | 4117 4117 | 1,29 |
| | 40 to 44 years | 1255 | 1255 1,1,21 | | 80 to 84 years | 4126 4126 | 1,30 |
| | 45 to 49 years | 1264 | 1264 1,1,22 | | 85 years and over | 4135 4135 | 1,31 |
| | 50 to 54 years | 1273 | 1273 1,1,23 | | Female: | | |
| | 55 to 59 years | 1282 | 1282 1,1,24 | | (Repeat Age) | 4144 4144 | 2,1 |
| | 60 and 61 year | 1291 | 1291 1,1,25 | P14. | Sex(2) by Marital Status(5) [10] | | |
| | 62 to 64 years | 1300 | 1300 1,1,26 | | Universe: Persons 15 years and over | | |
| | 65 to 69 years | 1309 | 1309 1,1,27 | | Male: | | |
| | 70 to 74 years | 1318 | 1318 1,1,28 | | Never married | 4423 4423 | 1,1 |
| | 75 to 79 years | 1327 | 1327 1,1,29 | | Now married, except separated | 4432 4432 | 1,2 |
| | 80 to 84 years | 1336 | 1336 1,1,30 | | Separated | 4441 4441 | 1,3 |
| | 85 years and over | 1345 | 1345 1,1,31 | | | | |

¹Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

| TABLE (matrix) position (matrix) (within segment) ¹ coordinates | | | | TABLE (matrix) position (matrix) (within segment) ¹ coordinates | | | |
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| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordinates | Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordinates |
| P14. | Sex(2) by Marital Status(5) [10]—Con. Widowed ----- Divorced ----- Female: (Repeat Marital Status) ----- | 4450 4450 4459 4459 4468 4468 | 1,4 1,5 2,1 | P17A. | Persons per Family(1) [1] 2 implied decimal(s) Universe: Families Persons per family ----- | 4729 4729 | 1 |
| P15. | Household Type and Relationship(13) [13] Universe: Persons In family households: Householder ----- Spouse ----- Child: Natural-born or adopted ----- Step ----- Grandchild ----- Other relatives ----- Nonrelatives ----- In nonfamily households: Householder living alone ----- Householder not living alone ----- Nonrelatives ----- In group quarters: Institutionalized persons ----- Other persons in group quarters -- Count adjustment ----- | 4513 4513 4522 4522 4531 4531 4540 4540 4549 4549 4558 4558 4567 4567 4576 4576 4585 4585 4594 4594 4603 4603 4612 4612 4621 4621 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 | P18. | Age of Household Members(2) by Household Type(5) [10] Universe: Households Households with 1 or more persons under 18 years: Family households: Married-couple family ----- Other family: Male householder, no wife present ----- Female householder, no husband present ----- Nonfamily households: Male householder ----- Female householder ----- Households with no persons under 18 years: (Repeat Household Type) ----- Filler ----- End of Segment Households with no persons under 18 years: (Repeat Household Type)—Con. ----- | 4738 4738 4747 4747 4756 4756 4765 4765 4774 4774 4783 4783 4801 4801 | 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 2,1 2,3 |
| P16. | Household Size and Household Type(10) [10] Universe: Households 1 person: Male householder ----- Female householder ----- 2 or more persons: Family households: Married-couple family: With related children ----- No related children ----- Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With related children ---- No related children ----- Female householder, no husband present: With related children ---- No related children ----- Nonfamily households: Male householder ----- Female householder ----- | 4630 4630 4639 4639 4648 4648 4657 4657 4666 4666 4675 4675 4684 4684 4693 4693 4702 4702 4711 4711 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | P19. | Race of Householder(5) by Household Type(8) [40] Universe: Households White: Family households: Married-couple family: With related children ----- No related children ----- Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With related children ---- No related children ----- Female householder, no husband present: With related children ---- No related children ----- Nonfamily households: Householder living alone ----- Householder not living alone -- Black: (Repeat Household Type) ----- | 5106 301 5133 328 5142 337 5151 346 5160 355 5169 364 5178 373 5187 382 5196 391 5205 400 | 2,3 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 1,6 1,7 1,8 2,1 |
| P17. | Persons in Families(1) [1] Universe: Persons in families Total ----- | 4720 4720 | 1 | | | | |

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TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

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|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| P19. | Race of Householder(5) by Household Type(8) [40]—Con. American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut: (Repeat Household Type)----- | 5277 | 472 | 3,1 | P22. | Relationship and Age(37) [37]—Con. 6 to 11 years----- | 5682 877 5 |
| | Asian or Pacific Islander: (Repeat Household Type)----- | 5349 | 544 | 4,1 | | 12 and 13 years----- | 5691 886 6 |
| | Other race: (Repeat Household Type)----- | 5421 | 616 | 5,1 | | 14 years----- | 5700 895 7 |
| P20. | Household Type(8) [8] <i>Universe: Households with householder of Hispanic origin</i> Family households: Married-couple family: With related children----- | 5493 | 688 | 1 | | 15 to 17 years----- | 5709 904 8 |
| | No related children----- | 5502 | 697 | 2 | | Other relatives: Under 3 years----- | 5718 913 9 |
| | Other family: Male householder, no wife present: With related children----- | 5511 | 706 | 3 | | 3 and 4 years----- | 5727 922 10 |
| | No related children----- | 5520 | 715 | 4 | | 5 years----- | 5736 931 11 |
| | Female householder, no husband present: With related children----- | 5529 | 724 | 5 | | 6 to 11 years----- | 5745 940 12 |
| | No related children----- | 5538 | 733 | 6 | | 12 and 13 years----- | 5754 949 13 |
| | Nonfamily households: Householder living alone----- | 5547 | 742 | 7 | | 14 years----- | 5763 958 14 |
| | Householder not living alone----- | 5556 | 751 | 8 | | 15 to 17 years----- | 5772 967 15 |
| P21. | Household Type and Relationship(9) [9] <i>Universe: Persons under 18 years</i> In households: Householder or spouse----- | 5565 | 760 | 1 | | Nonrelatives: Under 3 years----- | 5781 976 16 |
| | Own child: In married-couple family----- | 5574 | 769 | 2 | | 3 and 4 years----- | 5790 985 17 |
| | In other family: Male householder, no wife present----- | 5583 | 778 | 3 | | 5 years----- | 5799 994 18 |
| | Female householder, no husband present----- | 5592 | 787 | 4 | | 6 to 11 years----- | 5808 1003 19 |
| | Other relatives----- | 5601 | 796 | 5 | | 12 and 13 years----- | 5817 1012 20 |
| | Nonrelatives----- | 5610 | 805 | 6 | | 14 years----- | 5826 1021 21 |
| | In group quarters: Institutionalized persons----- | 5619 | 814 | 7 | | 15 to 17 years----- | 5835 1030 22 |
| | Other persons in group quarters-- | 5628 | 823 | 8 | | In group quarters: Institutionalized persons: Under 3 years----- | 5844 1039 23 |
| | Count adjustment----- | 5637 | 832 | 9 | | 3 and 4 years----- | 5853 1048 24 |
| P22. | Relationship and Age(37) [37] <i>Universe: Persons under 18 years</i> In households: Householder or spouse----- | 5646 | 841 | 1 | | 5 years----- | 5862 1057 25 |
| | Related child: Own child: Under 3 years----- | 5655 | 850 | 2 | | 6 to 11 years----- | 5871 1066 26 |
| | 3 and 4 years----- | 5664 | 859 | 3 | | 12 and 13 years----- | 5880 1075 27 |
| | 5 years----- | 5673 | 868 | 4 | | 14 years----- | 5889 1084 28 |
| | | | | | | 15 to 17 years----- | 5898 1093 29 |
| | | | | | | Other persons in group quarters: Under 3 years----- | 5907 1102 30 |
| | | | | | | 3 and 4 years----- | 5916 1111 31 |
| | | | | | | 5 years----- | 5925 1120 32 |
| | | | | | | 6 to 11 years----- | 5934 1129 33 |
| | | | | | | 12 and 13 years----- | 5943 1138 34 |
| | | | | | | 14 years----- | 5952 1147 35 |
| | | | | | | 15 to 17 years----- | 5961 1156 36 |
| | | | | | | Count adjustment----- | 5970 1165 37 |
| P23. | Household Type and Relationship(12) [12] <i>Universe: Persons 65 years and over</i> In family households: Householder----- | 5979 | 1174 | 1 | | Spouse----- | 5988 1183 2 |
| | Spouse----- | 5988 | 1183 | 2 | | Other relatives----- | 5997 1192 3 |
| | Other relatives----- | 5997 | 1192 | 3 | | Nonrelatives----- | 6006 1201 4 |
| | Nonrelatives----- | 6006 | 1201 | 4 | | In nonfamily households: Male householder: Living alone----- | 6015 1210 5 |
| | | | | | | Not living alone----- | 6024 1219 6 |
| | | | | | | Female householder: Living alone----- | 6033 1228 7 |

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TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

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|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| P23. | Household Type and Relationship(12) [12]—Con. Not living alone ----- Nonrelatives ----- In group quarters: Institutionalized persons ----- Other persons in group quarters -- Count adjustment ----- | 6042 1237 6051 1246 6060 1255 6069 1264 6078 1273 | 8 9 10 11 12 | P27. | Household Type and Household Size(13) [13]—Con. Nonfamily households: 1 person ----- 2 persons ----- 3 persons ----- 4 persons ----- 5 persons ----- 6 persons ----- 7 or more persons ----- | 6267 1462 6276 1471 6285 1480 6294 1489 6303 1498 6312 1507 6321 1516 | 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 |
| P24. | Age of Household Members(2) by Household Size and Household Type(3) [6] <i>Universe: Households</i> Households with 1 or more persons 60 years and over: 1 person ----- 2 or more persons: Family households ----- Nonfamily households ----- Households with no persons 60 years and over: (Repeat Household Size and Household Type) ----- | 6087 1282 6096 1291 6105 1300 6114 1309 | 1,1 1,2 1,3 2,1 | P28. | Group Quarters(10) [10] <i>Universe: Persons in group quarters</i> Institutionalized persons (00I-99I): Correctional institutions (20I-24I, 27I, 28I, 95I) ----- Nursing homes (60I-67I) ----- Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals (45I-48I) ----- Juvenile institutions (01I-05I, 10I-12I, 15I) ----- Other institutions (00I, 06I-09I, 13I, 14I, 16I-19I, 25I, 26I, 29I-44I, 49I-59I, 68I-94I, 96I-99I) ----- Other persons in group quarters (00N-99N): College dormitories (87N) ----- Military quarters (96N-98N) ----- Emergency shelters for homeless (82N, 83N) ----- Visible in street locations (84N, 85N) ----- Other noninstitutional group quarters (00N-81N, 86N, 88N-95N, 99N) --- | 6330 1525 6339 1534 6348 1543 6357 1552 6366 1561 6375 1570 6384 1579 6393 1588 6402 1597 6411 1606 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| P25. | Age of Household Members(2) by Household Size and Household Type(3) [6] <i>Universe: Households</i> Households with 1 or more persons 65 years and over: 1 person ----- 2 or more persons: Family households ----- Nonfamily households ----- Households with no persons 65 years and over: (Repeat Household Size and Household Type) ----- | 6141 1336 6150 1345 6159 1354 6168 1363 | 1,1 1,2 1,3 2,1 | P29. | Persons Substituted(3) [3] <i>Universe: Persons</i> Not substituted ----- Substituted for: Noninterview ----- Count adjustment ----- | 6420 1615 6429 1624 6438 1633 | 1 2 3 |
| P26. | Household Type(2) [2] <i>Universe: Households</i> Households with 1 or more nonrelatives ----- Households with no nonrelatives ----- | 6195 1390 6204 1399 | 1 2 | P30. | Imputation of Population Items(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> No items allocated ----- One or more items allocated ----- | 6447 1642 6456 1651 | 1 2 |
| P27. | Household Type and Household Size(13) [13] <i>Universe: Households</i> Family households: 2 persons ----- 3 persons ----- 4 persons ----- 5 persons ----- 6 persons ----- 7 or more persons ----- | 6213 1408 6222 1417 6231 1426 6240 1435 6249 1444 6258 1453 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | P31. | Imputation of Relationship(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> Allocated ----- Not allocated ----- | 6465 1660 6474 1669 | 1 2 |
| | | | | P32. | Imputation of Sex(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> Allocated ----- Not allocated ----- | 6483 1678 6492 1687 | 1 2 |

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TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

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|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| P33. | Imputation of Age(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> | | | H7. | Usual Home Elsewhere(2) [2] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | | |
| | Allocated----- | 6501 | 1696 | 1 | Vacant, usual home elsewhere----- | 6735 | 1930 |
| | Not allocated----- | 6510 | 1705 | 2 | All other vacants----- | 6744 | 1939 |
| P34. | Imputation of Race(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> | | | H8. | Race of Householder(5) [5] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Allocated----- | 6519 | 1714 | 1 | White----- | 6753 | 1948 |
| | Not allocated----- | 6528 | 1723 | 2 | Black----- | 6762 | 1957 |
| P35. | Imputation of Hispanic Origin(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons not substituted</i> | | | | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut----- | 6771 | 1966 |
| | Allocated----- | 6537 | 1732 | 1 | Asian or Pacific Islander----- | 6780 | 1975 |
| | Not allocated----- | 6546 | 1741 | 2 | Other race----- | 6789 | 1984 |
| P36. | Imputation of Marital Status(3) [3] <i>Universe: Persons 15 years and over</i> | | | H9. | Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5) [10] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Substituted----- | 6555 | 1750 | 1 | Owner occupied: | | |
| | Not substituted: | | | | White----- | 6798 | 1993 |
| | Allocated----- | 6564 | 1759 | 2 | Black----- | 6807 | 2002 |
| | Not allocated----- | 6573 | 1768 | 3 | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut----- | 6816 | 2011 |
| H1. | Housing Units(1) [1] <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | | | | Asian or Pacific Islander----- | 6825 | 2020 |
| | Total----- | 6582 | 1777 | 1 | Other race----- | 6834 | 2029 |
| H2. | Occupancy Status(2) [2] <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | | | | Renter occupied: | | |
| | Occupied----- | 6591 | 1786 | 1 | (Repeat Race of Householder)----- | 6843 | 2038 |
| | Vacant----- | 6600 | 1795 | 2 | H10. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) by Race of Householder(5) [10] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | |
| H3. | Tenure(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | | | Not of Hispanic origin: | | |
| | Owner occupied----- | 6609 | 1804 | 1 | White----- | 6888 | 2083 |
| | Renter occupied----- | 6618 | 1813 | 2 | Black----- | 6897 | 2092 |
| H4. | Urban and Rural(4) [4] <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | | | | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut----- | 6906 | 2101 |
| | Urban: | | | | Asian or Pacific Islander----- | 6915 | 2110 |
| | Inside urbanized area----- | 6627 | 1822 | 1 | Other race----- | 6924 | 2119 |
| | Outside urbanized area----- | 6636 | 1831 | 2 | Hispanic origin: | | |
| | Rural----- | 6645 | 1840 | 3 | (Repeat Race of Householder)----- | 6933 | 2128 |
| | Not defined for this file----- | 6654 | 1849 | 4 | H11. | Tenure(2) by Race of Householder(5) [10] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units with householder of Hispanic origin</i> | |
| H5. | Vacancy Status(6) [6] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | | | | Owner occupied: | | |
| | For rent----- | 6663 | 1858 | 1 | White----- | 6978 | 2173 |
| | For sale only----- | 6672 | 1867 | 2 | Black----- | 6987 | 2182 |
| | Rented or sold, not occupied----- | 6681 | 1876 | 3 | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut----- | 6996 | 2191 |
| | For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use----- | 6690 | 1885 | 4 | Asian or Pacific Islander----- | 7005 | 2200 |
| | For migrant workers----- | 6699 | 1894 | 5 | Other race----- | 7014 | 2209 |
| | Other vacant----- | 6708 | 1903 | 6 | Renter occupied: | | |
| H6. | Boarded-up Status(2) [2] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | | | | (Repeat Race of Householder)----- | 7023 | 2218 |
| | Boarded up----- | 6717 | 1912 | 1 | H12. | Tenure(2) by Age of Householder(7) [14] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | |
| | Not boarded up----- | 6726 | 1921 | 2 | Owner occupied: | | |
| | | | | | 15 to 24 years----- | 7068 | 2263 |
| | | | | | 25 to 34 years----- | 7077 | 2272 |
| | | | | | 35 to 44 years----- | 7086 | 2281 |

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|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| H12. | Tenure(2) by Age of Householder(7) [14]—Con. | | | H18. | Tenure(2) by Persons in Unit(7) [14] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | 45 to 54 years | 7095 | 2290 1,4 | | Owner occupied: | | |
| | 55 to 64 years | 7104 | 2299 1,5 | | 1 person | 7428 2623 | 1,1 |
| | 65 to 74 years | 7113 | 2308 1,6 | | 2 persons | 7437 2632 | 1,2 |
| | 75 years and over | 7122 | 2317 1,7 | | 3 persons | 7446 2641 | 1,3 |
| | Renter occupied: | | | | 4 persons | 7455 2650 | 1,4 |
| | (Repeat Age of Householder) | 7131 | 2326 2,1 | | 5 persons | 7464 2659 | 1,5 |
| H13. | Rooms(9) [9] <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | | | | 6 persons | 7473 2668 | 1,6 |
| | 1 room | 7194 | 2389 1 | | 7 or more persons | 7482 2677 | 1,7 |
| | 2 rooms | 7203 | 2398 2 | | Renter occupied: | | |
| | 3 rooms | 7212 | 2407 3 | | (Repeat Persons in Unit) | 7491 2686 | 2,1 |
| | 4 rooms | 7221 | 2416 4 | H18A | Persons per Occupied Housing Unit by Tenure(2) [2] | | |
| | 5 rooms | 7230 | 2425 5 | | 2 implied decimal(s) | | |
| | 6 rooms | 7239 | 2434 6 | | <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | 7 rooms | 7248 | 2443 7 | | Owner occupied | 7554 2749 | 1 |
| | 8 rooms | 7257 | 2452 8 | | Renter occupied | 7563 2758 | 2 |
| | 9 or more rooms | 7266 | 2461 9 | | | | |
| H14. | Aggregate Rooms(1) [1] <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | | | H19. | Aggregate Persons(1) [1] <i>Universe: Persons in occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Total | 7275 | 2470 1 | | Total | 7572 2767 | 1 |
| H15. | Aggregate Rooms(1) by Tenure(2) [2] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | | H20. | Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) [2] <i>Universe: Persons in occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Total: | | | | Total: | | |
| | Owner occupied | 7284 | 2479 1,1 | | Owner occupied | 7581 2776 | 1,1 |
| | Renter occupied | 7293 | 2488 1,2 | | Renter occupied | 7590 2785 | 1,2 |
| H16. | Aggregate Rooms(1) by Vacancy Status(6) [6] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | | | H21. | Persons per Room(5) [5] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Total: | | | | 0.50 or less | 7599 2794 | 1 |
| | For rent | 7302 | 2497 1,1 | | 0.51 to 1.00 | 7608 2803 | 2 |
| | For sale only | 7311 | 2506 1,2 | | 1.01 to 1.50 | 7617 2812 | 3 |
| | Rented or sold, not occupied | 7320 | 2515 1,3 | | 1.51 to 2.00 | 7626 2821 | 4 |
| | For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 7329 | 2524 1,4 | | 2.01 or more | 7635 2830 | 5 |
| | For migrant workers | 7338 | 2533 1,5 | | | | |
| | Other vacant | 7347 | 2542 1,6 | H22. | Tenure(2) by Persons per Room(5) [10] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | |
| H17. | Persons in Unit(7) [7] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | | | Owner occupied: | | |
| | 1 person | 7356 | 2551 1 | | 0.50 or less | 7644 2839 | 1,1 |
| | 2 persons | 7365 | 2560 2 | | 0.51 to 1.00 | 7653 2848 | 1,2 |
| | 3 persons | 7374 | 2569 3 | | 1.01 to 1.50 | 7662 2857 | 1,3 |
| | 4 persons | 7383 | 2578 4 | | 1.51 to 2.00 | 7671 2866 | 1,4 |
| | 5 persons | 7392 | 2587 5 | | 2.01 or more | 7680 2875 | 1,5 |
| | 6 persons | 7401 | 2596 6 | | Renter occupied: | | |
| | 7 or more persons | 7410 | 2605 7 | | (Repeat Persons per Room) | 7689 2884 | 2,1 |
| H17A. | Persons per Occupied Housing Unit(1) [1] 2 implied decimal(s) <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | | H23. | Value(20) [20] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Persons per occupied housing unit | 7419 | 2614 1 | | Less than \$15,000 | 7734 2929 | 1 |

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|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| H23. | Value(20) [20]—Con. \$15,000 to \$19,999----- | 7743 | 2938 | 2 | H27. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) [2] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | |
| | \$20,000 to \$24,999----- | 7752 | 2947 | 3 | | Not of Hispanic origin----- | 8076 3271 1 |
| | \$25,000 to \$29,999----- | 7761 | 2956 | 4 | | Hispanic origin----- | 8085 3280 2 |
| | \$30,000 to \$34,999----- | 7770 | 2965 | 5 | H28. | Aggregate Value(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) [2] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | |
| | \$35,000 to \$39,999----- | 7779 | 2974 | 6 | | Total: | |
| | \$40,000 to \$44,999----- | 7788 | 2983 | 7 | | Not of Hispanic origin----- | 8094 3289 1,1 |
| | \$45,000 to \$49,999----- | 7797 | 2992 | 8 | | Hispanic origin----- | 8109 3304 1,2 |
| | \$50,000 to \$59,999----- | 7806 | 3001 | 9 | H29. | Aggregate Value(1) by Units in Structure(6) [6] <i>Universe: Owner-occupied housing units</i> | |
| | \$60,000 to \$74,999----- | 7815 | 3010 | 10 | | Total: | |
| | \$75,000 to \$99,999----- | 7824 | 3019 | 11 | | 1, detached----- | 8124 3319 1,1 |
| | \$100,000 to \$124,999----- | 7833 | 3028 | 12 | | 1, attached----- | 8139 3334 1,2 |
| | \$125,000 to \$149,999----- | 7842 | 3037 | 13 | | 2----- | 8154 3349 1,3 |
| | \$150,000 to \$174,999----- | 7851 | 3046 | 14 | | 3 or more----- | 8169 3364 1,4 |
| | \$175,000 to \$199,999----- | 7860 | 3055 | 15 | | Mobile home or trailer----- | 8184 3379 1,5 |
| | \$200,000 to \$249,999----- | 7869 | 3064 | 16 | | Other----- | 8199 3394 1,6 |
| | \$250,000 to \$299,999----- | 7878 | 3073 | 17 | H30. | Vacancy Status(3) [3] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | |
| | \$300,000 to \$399,999----- | 7887 | 3082 | 18 | | Specified vacant for rent----- | 8214 3409 1 |
| | \$400,000 to \$499,999----- | 7896 | 3091 | 19 | | Specified vacant for sale only----- | 8223 3418 2 |
| | \$500,000 or more----- | 7905 | 3100 | 20 | | All other vacants----- | 8232 3427 3 |
| H23A. | Lower Value Quartile(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | | | | H31. | Aggregate Price Asked(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale- only housing units</i> | |
| | Lower value quartile----- | 7914 | 3109 | 1 | | Total----- | 8241 3436 1 |
| H23B. | Median Value(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | | | | H32. | Contract Rent(17) [17] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> | |
| | Median value----- | 7923 | 3118 | 1 | | With cash rent: | |
| H23C. | Upper Value Quartile(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | | | | | Less than \$100----- | 8256 3451 1 |
| | Upper value quartile----- | 7932 | 3127 | 1 | | \$100 to \$149----- | 8265 3460 2 |
| H24. | Aggregate Value(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | | | | | \$150 to \$199----- | 8274 3469 3 |
| | Total----- | 7941 | 3136 | 1 | | \$200 to \$249----- | 8283 3478 4 |
| H25. | Race of Householder(5) [5] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | | | | | \$250 to \$299----- | 8292 3487 5 |
| | White----- | 7956 | 3151 | 1 | | \$300 to \$349----- | 8301 3496 6 |
| | Black----- | 7965 | 3160 | 2 | | \$350 to \$399----- | 8310 3505 7 |
| | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut----- | 7974 | 3169 | 3 | | \$400 to \$449----- | 8319 3514 8 |
| | Asian or Pacific Islander----- | 7983 | 3178 | 4 | | \$450 to \$499----- | 8328 3523 9 |
| | Other race----- | 7992 | 3187 | 5 | | \$500 to \$549----- | 8337 3532 10 |
| H26. | Aggregate Value(1) by Race of Householder(5) [5] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | | | | | \$550 to \$599----- | 8346 3541 11 |
| | Total: | | | | | \$600 to \$649----- | 8355 3550 12 |
| | White----- | 8001 | 3196 | 1,1 | | \$650 to \$699----- | 8364 3559 13 |
| | Black----- | 8016 | 3211 | 1,2 | | \$700 to \$749----- | 8373 3568 14 |
| | American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut----- | 8031 | 3226 | 1,3 | | \$750 to \$999----- | 8382 3577 15 |
| | Asian or Pacific Islander----- | 8046 | 3241 | 1,4 | | \$1,000 or more----- | 8391 3586 16 |
| | Other race----- | 8061 | 3256 | 1,5 | | No cash rent----- | 8400 3595 17 |

¹Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordi- nates | Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordi- nates |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| H32A. | Lower Contract Rent Quartile(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Lower contract rent quartile----- | 8409 | 3604 1 | H39. | Age of Householder(2) by Meals Included in Rent(3) [6] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> Under 65 years: With cash rent: Meals included in rent----- | 8634 | 3829 1,1 |
| H32B. | Median Contract Rent(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Median contract rent----- | 8418 | 3613 1 | | No meals included in rent ----- | 8643 | 3838 1,2 |
| H32C. | Upper Contract Rent Quartile(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Upper contract rent quartile----- | 8427 | 3622 1 | | No cash rent ----- | 8652 | 3847 1,3 |
| H33. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total----- | 8436 | 3631 1 | | 65 years and over: (Repeat Meals Included in Rent) -- | 8661 | 3856 2,1 |
| H34. | Race of Householder(5) [5] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> White----- Black----- American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut --- Asian or Pacific Islander----- Other race----- | 8451 8460 8469 8478 8487 | 3646 3655 3664 3673 3682 1 2 3 4 5 | H40. | Vacancy Status(3) by Duration of Vacancy(3) [9] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> For rent: Less than 2 months----- 2 up to 6 months----- 6 or more months----- | 8688 8697 8706 | 3883 3892 3901 1,1 1,2 1,3 |
| H35. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Race of Householder(5) [5] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total: White----- Black----- American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander----- Other race----- | 8496 8511 8526 8541 8556 | 3691 3706 3721 3736 3751 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 1,5 | | For sale only: (Repeat Duration of Vacancy) ----- All other vacants: (Repeat Duration of Vacancy) ----- | 8715 8742 | 3910 3937 2,1 3,1 |
| H36. | Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) [2] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Not of Hispanic origin ----- Hispanic origin ----- | 8571 8580 | 3766 3775 1 2 | H41. | Units in Structure(10) [10] <i>Universe: Housing units</i> 1, detached----- 1, attached----- 2----- 3 or 4----- 5 to 9----- 10 to 19----- 20 to 49----- 50 or more----- Mobile home or trailer----- Other----- | 8769 8778 8787 8796 8805 8814 8823 8832 8841 8850 | 3964 3973 3982 3991 4000 4009 4018 4027 4036 4045 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| H37. | Aggregate Contract Rent(1) by Hispanic Origin of Householder(2) [2] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent</i> Total: Not of Hispanic origin----- Hispanic origin----- | 8589 8604 | 3784 3799 1,1 1,2 | H42. | Units in Structure(10) [10] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> 1, detached----- 1, attached----- 2----- 3 or 4----- 5 to 9----- 10 to 19----- 20 to 49----- 50 or more----- Mobile home or trailer----- Other----- | 8859 8868 8877 8886 8895 8904 8913 8922 8931 8940 | 4054 4063 4072 4081 4090 4099 4108 4117 4126 4135 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| H38. | Aggregate Rent Asked(1) [1] <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-rent housing units</i> Total----- | 8619 | 3814 1 | H43. | Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10) [20] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> Owner occupied: 1, detached----- 1, attached----- 2----- 3 or 4----- | 8949 8958 8967 8976 | 4144 4153 4162 4171 1,1 1,2 1,3 1,4 |

¹Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

TABLE (MATRIX) SECTION—Con.

| Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordi- nates | Table (matrix) number | Table (matrix) | Starting position (within segment) ¹ | Table (matrix) coordi- nates |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| H43. | Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10) [20]—Con. | | | H49. | Imputation of Units in Structure(2) [2] <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> | | |
| | 5 to 9----- | 8985 | 4180 1,5 | | Allocated----- | 9399 | 4594 1 |
| | 10 to 19----- | 8994 | 4189 1,6 | | Not allocated----- | 9408 | 4603 2 |
| | 20 to 49----- | 9003 | 4198 1,7 | H50. | Imputation of Rooms(2) [2] <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> | | |
| | 50 or more----- | 9012 | 4207 1,8 | | Allocated----- | 9417 | 4612 1 |
| | Mobile home or trailer----- | 9021 | 4216 1,9 | | Not allocated----- | 9426 | 4621 2 |
| | Other----- | 9030 | 4225 1,10 | H51. | Imputation of Tenure(3) [3] <i>Universe: Occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Renter occupied: | | | | Substituted----- | 9435 | 4630 1 |
| | (Repeat Units in Structure)----- | 9039 | 4234 2,1 | | Not substituted: | | |
| | | | | | Allocated----- | 9444 | 4639 2 |
| H44. | Aggregate Persons(1) by Tenure(2) by Units in Structure(10) [20] <i>Universe: Persons in occupied housing units</i> | | | | Not allocated----- | 9453 | 4648 3 |
| | Total: | | | H52. | Imputation of Value(3) [3] <i>Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Owner occupied: | | | | Substituted----- | 9462 | 4657 1 |
| | 1, detached----- | 9129 | 4324 1,1,1 | | Not substituted: | | |
| | 1, attached----- | 9138 | 4333 1,1,2 | | Allocated----- | 9471 | 4666 2 |
| | 2----- | 9147 | 4342 1,1,3 | | Not allocated----- | 9480 | 4675 3 |
| | 3 or 4----- | 9156 | 4351 1,1,4 | H53. | Imputation of Price Asked(3) [3] <i>Universe: Specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units</i> | | |
| | 5 to 9----- | 9165 | 4360 1,1,5 | | Substituted----- | 9489 | 4684 1 |
| | 10 to 19----- | 9174 | 4369 1,1,6 | | Not substituted: | | |
| | 20 to 49----- | 9183 | 4378 1,1,7 | | Allocated----- | 9498 | 4693 2 |
| | 50 or more----- | 9192 | 4387 1,1,8 | | Not allocated----- | 9507 | 4702 3 |
| | Mobile home or trailer----- | 9201 | 4396 1,1,9 | H54. | Imputation of Contract Rent(4) [4] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | Other----- | 9210 | 4405 1,1,10 | | With cash rent: | | |
| | Renter occupied: | | | | Substituted----- | 9516 | 4711 1 |
| | (Repeat Units in Structure)----- | 9219 | 4414 1,2,1 | | Not substituted: | | |
| H45. | Housing Units Substituted(2) [2] <i>Universe: Housing units</i> | | | | Allocated----- | 9525 | 4720 2 |
| | Substituted----- | 9309 | 4504 1 | | Not allocated----- | 9534 | 4729 3 |
| | Not substituted----- | 9318 | 4513 2 | | No cash rent----- | 9543 | 4738 4 |
| H46. | Imputation of Housing Items(2) [2] <i>Universe: Housing units not substituted</i> | | | H55. | Imputation of Meals Included in Rent(4) [4] <i>Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units</i> | | |
| | No items allocated----- | 9327 | 4522 1 | | With cash rent: | | |
| | One or more items allocated----- | 9336 | 4531 2 | | Substituted----- | 9552 | 4747 1 |
| H47. | Imputation of Vacancy Status(3) [3] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | | | | Not substituted: | | |
| | Substituted----- | 9345 | 4540 1 | | Allocated----- | 9561 | 4756 2 |
| | Not substituted: | | | | Not allocated----- | 9570 | 4765 3 |
| | Allocated----- | 9354 | 4549 2 | | No cash rent----- | 9579 | 4774 4 |
| | Not allocated----- | 9363 | 4558 3 | | Filler----- | 9588 | 4783 |
| H48. | Imputation of Duration of Vacancy(3) [3] <i>Universe: Vacant housing units</i> | | | | End of Record | | |
| | Substituted----- | 9372 | 4567 1 | | | | |
| | Not substituted: | | | | | | |
| | Allocated----- | 9381 | 4576 2 | | | | |
| | Not allocated----- | 9390 | 4585 3 | | | | |

¹Number in regular type (first column) is the starting position within the file; number in italics (second column) is the starting position within the segment.

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as

amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska was divided into 12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation

lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction (the latter are designated by "Joint" in the TJSA name).

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

The Census Bureau provides area measurements for both land and inland water. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its possessions are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes

are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. By definition, census blocks do not include inland water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Census blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. The block suffixes represent splits of the block numbers that the Census Bureau used for collecting the data, in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area

(BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, and congressional district shown in the data product. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, including census designated places.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons

can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 0025.02) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the on-shore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not local governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada,

New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in

these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche; and in the data dictionaries of summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Codes

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche; and in the data dictionaries of summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area (or
                part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
State
  County "A"
  County "B"
  County "C"

  Place "X"
  Place "Y"
  Place "Z"
```

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each

entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. In printed reports, internal points are shown in degrees to three decimal places. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is

available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city, and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that are unique within State.

Census Designated Place

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's were defined on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the

consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION DENSITY

Population density is computed by dividing the total population of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Population density is expressed as both "persons per square kilometer" and "persons per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands,

Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) cartographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural population in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined

as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous

territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards,

legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes, each State participating in the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. To meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not be the actual VTD's established by the State or local governments. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas, for which the Census Bureau does not report 1990 census data for VTD's.

ZIP CODE

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for

both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—This category includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals;" in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control:

(1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences, and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the

grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised and medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind; those for the deaf; and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—This category includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from

a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers includes group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes places that provide domiciliary care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes primarily group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian

and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who have no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20/21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990 in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before census day by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m., and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and

persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Center)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of Maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons enumerated with no usual home elsewhere during transient, or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Limitation of the Data—Both sampling and nonsampling errors can occur in data. Failure to carry out enumeration and processing procedures consistently

and accurately can lead to inaccuracies and bias can occur if enumerators make consistent errors in procedures. Respondents make errors by misreporting and incorrectly leaving questions blank.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should be reflected in the standard errors (these only apply to sample data); and (2) errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both the 100-percent and sample data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then income distributions will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error. (For more information on nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The quality of census data on the group quarters population is judged partly on the basis of the level of unacceptable entries indicated by "allocation rates" and whether the patterns shown by the data are consistent overtime.

Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The allocation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

The 1980, 1970, and 1960 allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. In 1980, the allocation rates for the institutional population were: age, 1.7 percent; sex, 0.5 percent; race, 1.7 percent; and marital status, 2.4 percent.

The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population

have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. Data users should review the allocation rates before using these data, particularly for the institutional population. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population. Sample allocation rates also vary substantially by type of characteristic. For example, in 1980, the allocation rate for institutionalized persons were: income, 36.2 percent; highest grade completed, 21.7 percent; school enrollment, 20.2 percent; and veteran status, 20.2 percent. (For more information on the 1990 group quarters allocation rates for sample characteristics, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics*.)

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well-hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known and the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population, but, it does give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter and Street Night operation; and (2) how well procedures were followed by census takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, New Orleans, and Phoenix). (Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.)

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes, are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in Federal detention centers, halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers); group homes for the mentally ill; group homes for the mentally retarded; and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions. In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless; shelters for runaway, neglected and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible in street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990 during the "Shelter and Street Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the

persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—This category includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—This category includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with

two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, this category includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—This category includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories, "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—This category includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—This category includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—This category includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—This category includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—This category includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—This category includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau

reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—This category includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary

tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—This category includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in table A below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—This category includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—This category includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—This category includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—This category includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—This category includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—This category includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See table A for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following race categories or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—This category includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—This category includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See table A for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—This category includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries

such as multi-racial, multi-ethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/ Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.);" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the pre-census tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were

classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. Since sample processing included additional editing, there may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander."

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race

category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

Table A. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

| Asian | Pacific Islander |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chinese | Hawaiian |
| Filipino | Samoan |
| Japanese | Guamanian |
| Asian Indian | Other Pacific Islander ¹ |
| Korean | Carolinian |
| Vietnamese | Fijian |
| Cambodian | Kosraean |
| Hmong | Melanesian ³ |
| Laotian | Micronesian ³ |
| Thai | Northern Mariana Islander |
| Other Asian ¹ | Palauan |
| Bangladeshi | Papua New Guinean |
| Bhutanese | Pohnepian |
| Borneo | Polynesian ³ |
| Burmese | Solomon Islander |
| Celebesian | Tahitian |
| Ceram | Tarawa Islander |
| Indochinese | Tokelaun |
| Indonesian | Tongan |
| Iwo-Jima | Trukese |
| Javanese | Yapese |
| Malayan | Pacific Islander, not specified |
| Maldivian | |
| Nepali | |
| Okinawan | |
| Pakistani | |
| Sikkim | |
| Singaporean | |
| Sri Lankan | |
| Sumatran | |
| Asian not specified ² | |

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the household and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics). Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, caves, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their

usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; for example, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire item H5a which was asked at all occupied and

vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. The land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road or creek, or another piece of land. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses and mobile homes with 10 or more acres from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

Comparability—The question on acreage is the same in 1970 and 1980, and was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in the 1990 census.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status is obtained from questionnaire item C2 and is determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family and mobile home units with business or medical uses from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent" in census products containing sample data.)

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1940. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b which was asked of all occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing which is generally considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with four persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate underutilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3 which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—The data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4 which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied housing units are

divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data.

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category.

"Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2 which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other structure, that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, van, tent, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their

usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere were tabulated for the first time in 1980.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units are determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent", and vacant units offered either "for rent or for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a feed processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value will be tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified" units exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000

or more" is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only one-family houses on less than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded in 1980. The question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units, with no exclusions. In 1990, specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only units will include one-family condominium houses since condominium units are now identified only on sample questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In reports, zero is indicated by showing a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the logarithm of the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products and are used to compare two numbers or two

sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items and (2) the quotient of two numbers which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean.

Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent. (For more discussion on quartiles, see census products containing information on housing characteristics.)

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain confidentiality required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to assure published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, and housing units. The result is that a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into some of the census characteristics to prevent identification of specific individuals, households, or housing units. The edit is controlled so that the counts of total persons, totals by race and American Indian tribe, Hispanic origin, and age 18 years and over are *not affected* by the confidentiality edit and are published as collected. In addition, total counts for housing units by tenure are not affected by this edit.

The confidentiality edit is conducted by selecting a sample of census households from the 100-percent data internal census files and interchanging its data with other households that have identical characteristics on a set of selected key variables, but are in different geographic locations within the same State. To provide more protection for "small areas," a higher sampling rate was used for these areas. The net result of this procedure is that the data user's ability to obtain census data, particularly for small areas and subpopulation groups, has been significantly enhanced.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires were also reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit follow-up was

made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the follow-up, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Allocations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

SOURCES OF ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 1990 decennial census, human- and machine-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators'

work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, development of the mailing address list, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data. A reinterview program was designed to minimize the errors in the data collection phase for enumerator-filled questionnaires.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 decennial census and results from the 1990 decennial census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased address lists, had the United States Postal Service (USPS) review and update this list, and conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. Prior to mailout,

local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors, and the USPS conducted a final review.

- In more rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections through a dependent recanvass. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review and local officials participated in this review.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) delivered census questionnaires in certain rural areas and in inner city public housing developments. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit follow-ups also contributed to improved coverage.

If the 1990 census is not subject to count adjustment, the population counts shown in data products will be tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires. These counts will not be subject to sampling error. If count adjustment is done, a discussion of the count adjustment methodology and the appropriate methods for calculating sampling errors of adjusted counts can be found in appendix H. (Housing unit counts will not be subject to count adjustment.)

APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses, and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans overseas temporarily were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she happened to be staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or the 7th Fleets was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but

not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or the 7th Fleets, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list.

Personnel assigned to each Navy ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleets on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons on maritime ships who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the ship. Those counted on the ship were attributed to:

1. The port where the ship was docked in the United States.
2. The port of departure if between United States ports or between a United States and a foreign port.

If the ship was docked at a foreign port, or between foreign ports, persons counted on the ship were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990). The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire which contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire which contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/ mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail.

The update/ leave/ mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses were not house number and street name type. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. The enumerators delivered the questionnaires,

asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information, or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions, but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night)

was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.
5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best

of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than one percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980 and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically

an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to one of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy

of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer disk. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

| On the inside | Page |
|--|------------|
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| Example | 2 |
| Your answers are confidential | 2 |
| Instructions for the census questions | 3-5 |
| What the census is about | 5 |
| Why the census asks certain questions | 5 |

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

| a. Age | b. Year of birth | a. Age | b. Year of birth |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 0 0 0 0 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 8 0 0 0 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 9 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 9 8 1 |
| <input type="radio"/> 1 0 1 0 1 | <input type="radio"/> 9 1 0 1 0 | <input type="radio"/> 1 0 1 0 1 | <input type="radio"/> 9 1 0 1 0 |
| <input type="radio"/> 2 0 2 0 | <input type="radio"/> 2 0 2 0 | <input type="radio"/> 2 0 2 0 | <input type="radio"/> 2 0 2 0 |
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| <input type="radio"/> 7 0 7 0 | <input type="radio"/> 7 0 7 0 | <input type="radio"/> 7 0 7 0 | <input type="radio"/> 7 0 7 0 |
| <input type="radio"/> 8 0 8 0 | <input type="radio"/> 8 0 8 0 | <input type="radio"/> 8 0 8 0 | <input type="radio"/> 8 0 8 0 |
| <input type="radio"/> 9 0 9 0 | <input type="radio"/> 9 0 9 0 | <input type="radio"/> 9 0 9 0 | <input type="radio"/> 9 0 9 0 |

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Questions H1a through H6

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.
- H2.** Fill only one circle.
Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.
Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.
A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.
- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.
Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.
Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.
- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home; include only land which you own or rent.
- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

Instructions for Questions H7a and H7b

- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| If rent is paid: | Multiply rent by: | If rent is paid: | Divide rent by: |
| By the day | 30 | 4 times a year | 3 |
| By the week | 4 | 2 times a year | 6 |
| Every other week | 2 | Once a year | 12 |
- b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name? Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent? Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo
en español, llame sin cargo alguno al
siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-1

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

| LAST | FIRST | INITIAL | LAST | FIRST | INITIAL |
|------|-------|---------|------|-------|---------|
| 1 | | | 7 | | |
| 2 | | | 8 | | |
| 3 | | | 9 | | |
| 4 | | | 10 | | |
| 5 | | | 11 | | |
| 6 | | | 12 | | |

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|
| House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number |
| City | State | ZIP Code |
| County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads | |

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

| <p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> | PERSON 1 | | PERSON 2 | |
|--|---|------------|---|------------|
| | Last name | First name | Last name | First name |
| <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p> | <p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> | | <p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p> | |
| <p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p> | | <p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p> | |
| <p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p> | | <p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p> | |
| <p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p> | <p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p> | | <p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p> | |
| <p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p> | | <p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p> | |
| <p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p> | | <p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p> | |
| <p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p> | <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> | | <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> | |

| PERSON 7 | | NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H7b FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Last name _____ | | H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s) _____ <input type="radio"/> No | | | |
| First name _____ Middle initial _____ | | | | | |
| If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative | | | | | |
| If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative | | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female | | H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <i>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —</i> H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____ | | | | | |
| a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____ | | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced | | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____ | | H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other | | | |
| H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms | | <i>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —</i> H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent? | | b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | | |
| FOR CENSUS USE | | | | | |
| A. Total persons 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 | | B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Con'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 | |
| G. DO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 | | ID 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 | | | |

Please make sure you have . . .

- 1. FILLED this form completely.**
- 2. ANSWERED Question 1a** on page 1.
- 3. ANSWERED Questions 2 through 7** for each person you listed in Question 1a.
- 4. ANSWERED Questions H1a through H7b** on page 3.

Also . . .

- 5. PRINT here the name** of a household member who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number at which a person in this household can be called.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|--|
| Name | | Date | |
| Telephone number → | Area code | Number | <input type="radio"/> Day <input type="radio"/> Night |

Then . . .

- 6. FOLD the form the way it was sent to you.**
- 7. MAIL it back by April 1**, or as close to that date as possible, in the envelope provided; no stamp is needed. When you insert your completed questionnaire, please make sure that the address of the U.S. Census Office can be seen through the window on the front of the envelope.

NOTE — If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1a, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

Thank you very much.

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take 14 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about this estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Management Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, Attn: CEN-90, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project CEN-90, Washington, DC 20503. Please **DO NOT RETURN** your questionnaire to either of these addresses. Use the enclosed preaddressed envelope to return your completed questionnaire.

Your Guide for the 1988 Census of Population and Housing

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

| On the inside | Page |
|--|------------|
| How to fill out your census form | 2 |
| Example | 2 |
| Your answers are confidential | 2 |
| Instructions for the census questions | 3-4 |
| What the census is about | 5 |
| Why the census asks certain questions | 5 |

DX-3
(11-3-87)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Use a black lead pencil to answer the census questions. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to write the information. See **example** below.

List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the additional information.

Make sure you write answers for everyone here. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, write in at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

| a. Age | b. Year of birth | a. Age | b. Year of birth |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 38 | 1949 | 10 | 1978 |
| 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 0 8 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 0 8 0 0 0 |
| 1 0 1 0 1 | 9 0 1 0 1 | 1 0 1 0 1 | 9 0 1 0 1 |
| 2 0 2 0 | 2 0 2 0 | 2 0 2 0 | 2 0 2 0 |
| 3 0 3 0 | 3 0 3 0 | 3 0 3 0 | 3 0 3 0 |
| 4 0 4 0 | 4 0 4 0 | 4 0 4 0 | 4 0 4 0 |
| 5 0 5 0 | 5 0 5 0 | 5 0 5 0 | 5 0 5 0 |
| 6 0 6 0 | 6 0 6 0 | 6 0 6 0 | 6 0 6 0 |
| 7 0 7 0 | 7 0 7 0 | 7 0 7 0 | 7 0 7 0 |
| 8 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 0 |
| 9 0 9 0 | 9 0 9 0 | 9 0 9 0 | 9 0 9 0 |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced | <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married | <input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced | <input type="radio"/> Separated <input checked="" type="radio"/> Never married |
|---|--|--|---|

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law, which authorizes the census (Title 13, U.S. Code), also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any violation. That means that no other government agency (whether federal, state, county, or local), and no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Your answers are combined with those from other people to provide statistical totals. These summary figures are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as federal, state, and local governments.

Instructions for Questions 2 through 7

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

Fill **Other relative** of the person in column 1 for sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandparents, etc.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 has also been legally adopted by the person in column 1 mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill one circle for the group the person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Asian or Pacific Islander** circle, be sure to print the name of one group. The Asian or Pacific Islander category includes such groups as Chinese, Asian Indian, Cambodian, Filipino, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Hmong, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Pakistani, Samoan, Thai, and Vietnamese.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, be sure to print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe or tribes.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "0" for babies less than one year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Put a zero in the first box for each person under age 100. Also print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see example on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A Spanish/Hispanic origin person should fill the **Yes, Spanish/Hispanic** circle and print one group. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Salvadoran; from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America; or from Spain.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H3

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof. An example of a **One-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** when housing is provided in exchange for services or provided free of charge by the owner. Examples are military housing; a house, apartment or mobile home provided free to a janitor, caretaker, or superintendent in exchange for services; housing provided free to members of the clergy or housing provided free of charge by the owner.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census of your area?

The census is being taken to help plan for the 1990 Decennial Census. The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census will mark the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

In this area, census forms are mailed to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get some information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name? Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

1988 Census of Population and Housing

A message from the Director Bureau of the Census

We at the Census Bureau are planning the 21st Decennial Census of our Nation. Starting in 1790, when Thomas Jefferson directed the first decennial census, the Census Bureau has monitored the vital signs of our great country.



To preserve this legacy and do our job well, we need your help.

Our 1988 census is a full-scale tryout of our program for conducting the next national census, and I hope we can count on you to participate.

Perhaps you may be concerned that by participating, your name and information will be shared with others. That is not the case. In fact, the law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your responses. No one sees your completed form except Census Bureau workers, who are sworn to hold it in confidence and can be fined and/or imprisoned for disclosing information.

The census is vitally important, so do your part by filling out this form accurately and completely. Kindly return the form on Census Day, March 20, 1988, or as close to that date as possible. **PLEASE DO MAIL IT BACK.** If you do so promptly in the enclosed envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a personal visit from a census taker.

Your Census Bureau is grateful for your help and the cooperation of all the people in your community.

Your answers are confidential

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM **DX-1** (10-16-87)

OMB No. 0607-0596
Approval Expires 12/31/89

The 1988 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. What is the name of each person living here on Sunday, March 20, including all persons staying here who have no other home? If NO ONE staying here on March 20 usually lives here, list the name of each person staying here temporarily.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who were staying here on March 20

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else (except if EVERYONE is staying here temporarily)
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a home for the aged
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Begin with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. Enter last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| <u>1</u> | <u>7</u> |
| <u>2</u> | <u>8</u> |
| <u>3</u> | <u>9</u> |
| <u>4</u> | <u>10</u> |
| <u>5</u> | <u>11</u> |
| <u>6</u> | <u>12</u> |

1b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, please fill this circle ☐ and enter the address of the usual home below.

| | | |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number |
| City | State | ZIP Code |
| County | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads | |

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. If more than 7 people are listed, a census taker will contact you.

PLEASE ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

| <p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1 on page 1.</p> | PERSON 1 | PERSON 2 |
|---|---|---|
| | <p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p> | <p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p> |
| <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> | <p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> | <p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> |
| <p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p> |
| <p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>Report the race the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Asian or Pacific Islander, fill circle → and print one group, for example: Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Leotian, Asian Indian, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, etc. →</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.) fill circle and print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other race, fill circle and print race. →</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (Print one group) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (Print one group) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p> |
| <p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. Put a zero in the first box for each person under age 100.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p> | <p>a. Age b. Year of birth</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 9 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> | <p>a. Age b. Year of birth</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 9 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> |
| <p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p> |
| <p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill the NO circle if NOT Spanish/Hispanic. →</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Fill the YES circle if this person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin, and print one group, for example: Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. →</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group) →</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group) →</p> |
| <p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p> | <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> | <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> |

| PERSON 7 | | NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1-H3 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ | | H1. Did you have any trouble deciding whether or not to list a particular name(s) in Question 1 on page 1? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> No | | | |
| If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> Other relative | | H2. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other | | | |
| If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Paid employee or other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner | | H3. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent? | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (Print one group) _____ <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____ | | Please continue onto the next page. → | | | |
| a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____ <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 </td> </tr> </table> | | 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 | 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 | FOR CENSUS USE | |
| 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 | 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced | | A. DO _____ ID _____ <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 </td> </tr> </table> | | 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 |
| 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group) _____ _____ _____ | | B. Total persons _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ | | | |
| F. Complete after <input type="radio"/> ENUM <input type="radio"/> IN/T <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> C/O <input type="radio"/> POP/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> EDT <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> GP <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 | | G. Coverage <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> H1 | | | |
| C. Type of unit <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Con'n </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere </td> </tr> </table> | | Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Con'n | Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere | D1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For mig workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant | |
| Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Con'n | Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere | | | | |
| D2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | | E. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more | | | |

Please make sure you have . . .

1. FILLED this form completely.

2. CHECKED to be certain you have —

- Answered Question 1 on page 1.
- Answered Questions 2 through 7 for each person you listed in Question 1.
- Answered Questions H1 through H3 on page 3.

3. PRINT here the **name** of the household member who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number on which the person in this household can be called.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| Name | | Date |
| Telephone number → | Area code | Number |

Then . . .

4. FOLD the form the way it was sent to you.

5. MAIL it back on or before **March 20**, or as soon afterward as you can in the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed. The address of the U.S. Census Office appears on the front of the envelope.

NOTE — If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

Thank you very much.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Data Products | F-1 |
| Geographic Products | F-3 |
| Reference Materials | F-4 |
| Sources of Assistance | F-4 |

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery media.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by noting sources of assistance available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tapes are likely to be the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers some data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 3, page F-6. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the sample or "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 4, page F-7), present both.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census data users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several

series, described in figure 4, that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 4, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 4. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tapes

The Census Bureau provides much more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tapes. They are introduced below, and more information about them is presented in figures 5 and 6, pages F-10 through F-12.

Public Law 94-171 Counts—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and in listings on paper. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (Housing unit counts are only included on the tape and CD-ROM files.) (See figure 6.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than found in printed reports. Also they present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 5.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 6.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These files on computer tape (see figure 6) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 6.) Additional special files may be prepared.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche presents, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 5). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions is block-numbered. This increases the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 5, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are available on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C; and PUMS files are available on CD-ROM, as well as on computer tape. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,500 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is available through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally-defined geographic areas. (See figure 6.) Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—This service can provide a set of predetermined data tables for locally-defined geographic areas that do not

correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census block maps. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and political areas, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The first version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 30 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—These maps depict census tract/BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—These maps depict voting district boundaries (in those States that furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and FIPS codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the accuracy of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Also, extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as generating maps at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country (for example, a map for a particular county showing its county subdivision boundaries and blocks).

The extract of selected geographic and cartographic information useful for computer mapping is called the TIGER/Line files. TIGER/Line files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas.

TIGER/Line files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary and TIGER/Data Base, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Their addresses and phone numbers are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tapes, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.
- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

For User-Defined Areas Program information: Adrienne Quasney, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-2358.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Atlanta, GA | 404-347-2274 |
| Boston, MA | 617-565-7078 |
| Charlotte, NC | 704-371-6142 |
| Chicago, IL | 312-353-6251 |
| Dallas, TX | 214-767-7105 |
| Denver, CO | 303-236-2200 |
| Detroit, MI | 313-354-4654 |
| Kansas City, KS | 816-891-7562 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 818-904-6393 |
| New York, NY | 212-264-4730 |
| Philadelphia, PA | 215-597-8313 |
| Seattle, WA | 206-728-5314 |

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based non-profit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center Initiative (NSIC), three of these non-profit

groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The annual *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

Figure 3. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 4. 1990 Census Printed Reports

| Series | Title | Report(s) issued for | Description | Geographic areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH) | | | | |
| 100-Percent Data | | | | |
| 1990 CPH-1 | Summary Population and Housing Characteristics | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics | Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas |
| 1990 CPH-2 | Population and Housing Unit Counts | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural) |
| 100-Percent and Sample Data | | | | |
| 1990 CPH-3 | Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas | MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects | In MA's: census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/ BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties |
| 1990 CPH-4 | Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress | States and DC | Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects | Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas |
| Sample Data | | | | |
| 1990 CPH-5 | Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects | Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas |
| 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP) | | | | |
| 100-Percent Data | | | | |
| 1990 CP-1 | General Population Characteristics | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics | States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural |

Figure 4. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

| Series | Title | Report(s) issued for | Description | Geographic areas |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con. | | | | |
| 100-Percent Data—Con. | | | | |
| 1990 CP-1-1A | General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics | American Indian and Alaska Native areas, i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations |
| 1990 CP-1-1B | General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics | Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA |
| 1990 CP-1-1C | General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics | Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA |
| Sample Data | | | | |
| 1990 CP-2 | Social and Economic Characteristics | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Statistics generally on sample population subjects | States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas |
| 1990 CP-2-1A | Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample population subjects | American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A |
| 1990 CP-2-1B | Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample population subjects | Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B |
| 1990 CP-2-1C | Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample population subjects | Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C |
| 1990 CP-3 | Population Subject Reports | Selected subjects | Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups | Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places |

Figure 4. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

| Series | Title | Report(s) issued for | Description | Geographic areas |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| 1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) | | | | |
| 100-Percent Data | | | | |
| 1990 CH-1 | General Housing Characteristics | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics | States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural |
| 1990 CH-1-1A | General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics | American Indian and Alaska Native areas, i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations |
| 1990 CH-1-1B | General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics | Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA |
| 1990 CH-1-1C | General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics | Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA |
| Sample Data | | | | |
| 1990 CH-2 | Detailed Housing Characteristics | U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects | States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas |
| 1990 CH-2-1A | Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects | American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A |
| 1990 CH-2-1B | Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects | Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B |
| 1990 CH-2-1C | Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas | U.S. | Statistics generally on sample housing subjects | Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C |
| 1990 CH-3 | Housing Subject Reports | Selected subjects | Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization | Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places |

Figure 5. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

| Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) | Geographic areas | Description |
|--|------------------|--|
| STF 1 (100 percent) | A*† | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas |
| | B*† | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas |
| | C† | U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas |
| | D | Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas |
| STF 2 (100 percent) | A | In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's |
| | B | States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas |
| | C | U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's |
| STF 3 (Sample) | A*† | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas |
| | B† | 5-digit ZIP Codes within each State |
| | C† | U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's |
| | D | CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States |

Figure 5. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)**

| | | Geographic areas | Description |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| STF 4 (Sample) | A | In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's | Over 8,000 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race, Hispanic origin, and possibly selected ancestry groups |
| | B | State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas | |
| | C | U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's | |

*Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

†Also available on laser disk (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 6. Other 1990 Census Data Products

| Title | Description | Geographic areas |
|---|--|---|
| Subject Summary Tape Files | About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports | U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places |
| Public Law 94-171 Counts File (redistricting data) | Statistics on total population, age, sex, race, Hispanic origin available in listings and computer files (tapes and CD-ROM's); housing unit counts on computer files only | States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas |
| Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File | Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race | Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants |
| County-to-County Migration File | Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream | States, counties |
| Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files | Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed | |
| 5 Percent—PUMS Areas | | County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants |
| 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990) | | MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants |
| User-Defined Area Tabulations | A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested) | User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks |
| Special Tabulations | User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products | User-defined areas or standard areas |

APPENDIX G. Maps

Maps are not included in this 1990 publication.

APPENDIX H.

Adjustment of the Population Count

The Department of Commerce, which oversees the Census Bureau, will undertake a thorough reconsideration of the question of adjustment of the 1990 census for possible undercount or overcount of certain population groups. The Bureau will undertake the traditional enumeration, a post-enumeration survey (PES), and certain adjustment-related planning operations in a manner intended to result in the most accurate counts practicable. An adjustment will be made only if the Secretary of Commerce in his discretion determines that doing so satisfies the guidelines developed by the Department for the decision on adjustment and published in the Federal Register on March 15, 1990.

The Census Bureau must be prepared to incorporate the results of adjustment into data products in case the Secretary of Commerce makes the decision to adjust the 1990 census. If the census is adjusted, we will refer in data products to the net number of persons added to or subtracted from each geographic area by adjustment as the "count adjustment" for that area. For data distributions that show the number or characteristics of persons (housing data are not affected by adjustment),

we will include the count adjustment population in each distribution without differentiation from the enumerated population. The only exception to this rule is in tabulations of persons by household type and relationship and in group quarters where count adjustment is shown as a category of the nonhousehold population (adjustment does not add persons to or subtract persons from households or group quarters) and in imputation tables where count adjustment is shown as a category of substitution.

This prototype summary tape file contains data cells for count adjustment in certain tables. If the 1990 census is adjusted, the actual summary tape files will contain count adjustment data in those cells. If the 1990 census is not adjusted, the cells will be blank and identified as user filler cells in the technical documentation.

Appendix H will appear in data products only if the 1990 census is adjusted. This appendix will include a discussion of the count adjustment methodology and the appropriate methods for calculating sampling errors of adjusted counts.

APPENDIX I.

Record Layout of Machine-Readable Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Geographic Description..... | I-1 |
| Introduction..... | I-1 |
| Table (Matrix) Description..... | I-2 |

INTRODUCTION

This appendix provides the record layout for the machine-readable data dictionary file that accompanies each data tape. This data dictionary was developed as a "generic" dictionary that, with some programming, could be converted for use with specific software packages.

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Geographic Record 1—Field Mnemonic, Size, and Type

| Position | Description |
|----------|---|
| 1-2 | Identifier "G1" (Geographic Record 1) |
| 3 | Blank |
| 4-11 | Field mnemonic (left justified) |
| 12 | Blank |
| 13-14 | Field size (right justified) |
| 15 | Blank |
| 16-18 | Data type (left justified) |
| | Note: Legal entries are A, N, and A/N |
| 19 | Blank |
| 20-24 | Begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record) |
| 25 | Blank |
| 26-30 | Relative begin position (right justified) |

Example 1

```
G1 FILEID      8 A/N      1      1 0
G2      1 File Identification
```

Example 2

```
G1 PSADC      2 A/N      289      289 0
G2      289 Political/Statistical Area Description Code
G3      289      01 State or State equivalent - no status is appended to the name
G3      289      01 of the entity in census publications and related data products
G3      289      04 Borough - county equivalent in Alaska; "Borough" is appended t
G3      289      04 o the name of the entity in census publications and related da
G3      289      05 ta products
G3      289      05 Census area - county equivalent in Alaska; "Census Area" is ap
G3      289      05 pend to the name of the entity in census publications and re
G3      289      05 lated data products
```

¹Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.

Geographic Record 1—Con.

| | |
|-------|--|
| | (Begin position in relation to the record segment) |
| 31 | Blank |
| 32 | Number of implied decimals |
| 33-80 | Blank |

Geographic Record 2—Field Description

| Position | Description |
|----------|--|
| 1-2 | Identifier "G2" (Geographic Record 2) |
| 3 | Blank |
| 4-8 | Begin position (right justified) (repeat from 20-24 above) |
| 9 | Blank |
| 10-80 | Field Description (left justified) |

Geographic Record 3—Code Identification

| Position | Description |
|----------|--|
| 1-2 | Identifier "G3" (Geographic Record 3) |
| 3 | Blank |
| 4-8 | Begin position (right justified) (repeat from 20-24 in G1) |
| 9 | Blank |
| 10-17 | Codes (right justified) |
| 18 | Blank |
| 19-80 | Code identification (left justified) |

Geographic Description Examples¹

Examples of the geographic records are shown below. In example 1, there are no G3 records. G3 records will appear only for fields which have code listings in the technical documentation.

TABLE (MATRIX) DESCRIPTION

Table Record 1—Table Number and Characteristics

| Position | Description |
|----------|---|
| 1-2 | Identifier "T1" (Table Record 1) |
| 3 | Blank |
| 4-9 | Table (matrix) number (left justified) |
| 10 | Blank |
| 11-15 | Begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record) |
| 16 | Blank |
| 17-21 | Relative begin position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment) |
| 22 | Blank |
| 23-24 | Cell size for this table (matrix) (right justified) |
| 25 | Blank |
| 26 | Number of implied decimals for cells in this table (matrix) |
| 27 | Blank |
| 28-30 | Number of cells in this table (matrix) (right justified) |
| 31 | Blank |
| 32-34 | Number of variables (right justified) |
| 35-80 | Blank |

Table Record 2—Table Title

| Position | Description |
|----------|--|
| 1-2 | Identifier "T2" (Table Record 2) |
| 3 | Blank |
| 4-9 | Table (matrix) number (left justified) |
| 10 | Blank |
| 11-80 | Table (matrix) title (left justified) |

Table Record 3—Universe Description

| Position | Description |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| 1-2 | Identifier "T3" (Table Record 3) |
| 3 | Blank |

Example 3

Sex (2) by Marital Status(5) [10]

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| T1 P14 | 4423 4423 9 0 10 . 2 | |
| T2 P14 | SEX BY MARITAL STATUS | |
| T3 P14 | Persons 15 years and over | |
| T4 P14 | SEX | |
| T4 P14 | Male | 2 |
| T4 P14 | Female | |
| T5 P14 | MARITAL STATUS | 5 |
| T5 P14 | Never married | |
| T5 P14 | Now married, except separated | |
| T5 P14 | Separated | |
| T5 P14 | Widowed | |
| T5 P14 | Divorced | |

¹Examples are for illustrative purposes and are not specific to this STF.

Table Record 3—Con.

| | |
|-------|--|
| 4-9 | Table (matrix) number (left justified) |
| 10 | Blank |
| 11-80 | Universe Description (left justified) |

Table Record 4-N—Table Variable Descriptions

| Position | Description |
|----------|--|
| 1-2 | Identifier "Tn" n= sequence number of variable in the table being described. |
| 3 | Blank |
| 4-9 | Table (matrix) number (left justified) |
| 10 | Blank |
| 11-76 | Variable name (left justified) |
| 77 | Blank |
| 78-80 | Number of categories for this variable (right justified) |

Note: Subsequent "T" records with the same "n" will have the variable categories described in positions 11-80.

Filler Record

| Position | Description |
|----------|--|
| 1-2 | Identifier "F1" (Filler Record) |
| 3 | Blank |
| 4-7 | "FILL" |
| 8-10 | Blank |
| 11-15 | Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the entire record) |
| 16 | Blank |
| 17-21 | Relative Begin Position (right justified) (Begin position in relation to the record segment) |
| 22 | Blank |
| 23-26 | Total number of "FILL" blanks |
| 27-80 | Blank |

Matrix Example¹

See example 3 below.

APPENDIX J. Code Lists

CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Group Quarters----- | J-1 |
| Race----- | J-6 |

GROUP QUARTERS

This section contains the alphabetical code list for group quarters. The group quarters code list was used by special place prelist enumerators to classify each type of group quarters. Each group quarters code is a two-digit number followed by either an "I" (institutional) or "N" (noninstitutional) suffix. The group quarters codes listed in the second column are for staff residing in group quarters.

| GQ codes | Staff residents GQ codes | |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| 87-N | -- | A. College Quarters Off Campus (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.) |
| | | B. Correctional Institutions |
| 22-I | 22-N | 1. <i>Federal Detention Centers:</i> Including Park Police, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) centers, INS detention centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons. INS detention centers also include INS Federal Alien Detention Facilities, INS Service Processing Centers, and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings and aliens who require custodial departures. |
| 21-I | 21-N | 2. <i>Federal Prisons:</i> Including criminally insane wards operated by a Federal prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4. For detention centers within Federal prisons, see B1 above. |
| 23-I | 23-N | 3. <i>Halfway Houses:</i> Operated for correctional purposes, including probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential treatment centers. |
| 27-I | 27-N | 4. <i>Local (County/City) Jails and Other Local Confinement Facilities:</i> Including work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences (usually of a year or less), and jails run by private businesses under contract. |
| 95-I | 95-N | 5. <i>Military Stockades, Jails</i> |
| 28-I | 28-N | 6. <i>Police Lockups:</i> Temporary-holding facilities or other facilities that hold persons only if they have not been formally charged in court (usually detained less than 48 hours). |
| 24-I | 24-N | 7. <i>State Prisons:</i> Prisons run by private businesses (under contract); including criminally insane wards operated by a State prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code according to paragraph H4. |
| 20-I | 20-N | 8. <i>Other Types of Correctional Institutions:</i> Including private correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| 91-N | -- | C. Crews of Civilian Vessels |
| | | D. Dormitories |
| 92-N | -- | 1. <i>Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms:</i> Including migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms." |
| 87-N | -- | 2. <i>College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on campus):</i> Including residential quarters for those in religious orders. |
| 86-N | -- | 3. <i>Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals</i> |

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| GQ codes | Staff residents GQ codes |
|-------------|--------------------------------|

D. Dormitories—Con.

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 97-N | -- | 4. <i>Military Quarters on Base</i> : Including barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel. |
| 93-N | -- | 5. <i>Other Workers' Dormitories</i> : Including logging camps, construction workers' camps, fire-house dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclave (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers' camps, such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines. |
| | | 6. <i>Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children</i> : Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2. |

E. *Elderly*: Skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing, convalescent, and rest homes including soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care.

NOTE: Do not include dormitories for nurses' and interns'; see paragraph D3.

1. Public Ownership

- | | | |
|------|------|--|
| 62-I | 62-N | a. Federal ownership: Including Veterans' Administration, domiciliary homes, and U.S. Naval homes. |
| 63-I | 63-N | b. State ownership |
| 64-I | 64-N | c. County or city ownership |
| 65-I | 65-N | d. Don't know if Federal, State, or county-city ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |

2. Private Ownership

- | | | |
|------|------|--|
| 66-I | 66-N | a. Private not-for-profit |
| 67-I | 67-N | b. Private for profit |
| 60-I | 60-N | c. Don't know if for profit or not (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| 61-I | 61-N | 3. <i>Don't Know if Federal, State, Local, or Private Ownership</i> (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |

F. Emergency Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-NIGHT")

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 82-N | -- | 1. <i>Shelters for the Homeless with Sleeping Facilities</i> : Including emergency housing, missions and flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, hotels and motels charging \$12 or less a night (excluding taxes), hotels and motels used entirely for homeless persons, the group of rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless, and similar places known to have persons with no usual home elsewhere who stay overnight. |
| 83-N | -- | 2. <i>Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children</i> : Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles. |
| | | 3. <i>Street Enumeration — Predesignated Sites</i> |
| 84-N | -- | a. Nonstructure locations, other than commerce places: Including street corners, parks, bridges, abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites ("tent cities"), and similar sites. |
| 85-N | -- | b. Commerce places: Including railroad stations, airports, bus depots, subway stations, all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, and other similar predesignated sites. |
| 75-N | -- | 4. <i>Shelters for Abused Women</i> (Shelters against domestic violence) |

G. *Group Homes*: Including those providing community-based care and supportive services such as halfway houses for the groups listed below. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.)

- | | | |
|------|----|--|
| 76-N | -- | 1. <i>Drug/Alcohol Abuse</i> : Including group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses such as residential treatment facilities that work closely with an accredited hospital, halfway houses, recovery homes for ambulatory, and mentally competent recovering |
|------|----|--|

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| GQ codes | Staff residents GQ codes |
|-------------|--------------------------------|

G. Group Homes—Con.

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 29-N | -- | alcoholics who may be re-entering the work force. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.) |
| | | 2. <i>Maternity</i> (Homes for unwed mothers) (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.) |
| | | 3. <i>Mentally Ill</i> |
| 16-N | -- | a. Federal |
| 17-N | -- | b. State |
| 18-N | -- | c. Private |
| 19-N | -- | d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| | | 4. <i>Mentally Retarded</i> |
| 56-N | -- | a. Federal |
| 57-N | -- | b. State |
| 58-N | -- | c. Private |
| 59-N | -- | d. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| | | 5. <i>Physically Handicapped</i> |
| 72-N | -- | a. Public ownership |
| 73-N | -- | b. Private ownership |
| 74-N | -- | c. Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| | | 6. <i>Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children</i> : Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2. |
| 79-N | -- | 7. <i>Other Group Homes</i> : Including communes, foster care homes and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated children. Do not include emergency housing for persons with no other home. See paragraph F1. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |

H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped

- | | | |
|------|------|---|
| 86-N | -- | 1. <i>Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals</i> |
| 70-I | 70-N | 2. <i>Drug/Alcohol Abuse</i> : Including hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities/wards are in a medical setting equipped and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. For group homes, see paragraph G. |
| | | 3. <i>Hospitals for Chronically Ill</i> |
| 54-I | 86-N | a. Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill |
| 55-I | 86-N | b. Other hospitals or wards for chronically ill: Including tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Do not include mental or alcohol/drug abuse hospitals or wards. |
| | | 4. <i>Mentally Ill (Psychiatric)</i> : Hospitals or wards, including wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. This is a medical setting designed for the treatment of mental illness. Patients receive supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. Code wards for the mentally retarded according to paragraph H5. Do not include hospitals or wards for alcohol/drug abuse; see paragraph H2. |
| 46-I | 46-N | a. Federal ownership |
| 47-I | 47-N | b. State or local ownership |

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| GQ codes | Staff residents GQ codes |
|-------------|--------------------------------|

H. Hospitals/Schools for the Handicapped—Con.

- | | | |
|------|------|--|
| 48-I | 48-N | c. Private ownership |
| 45-I | 45-N | d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| | | 5. <i>Mentally Retarded</i> : Schools, hospitals, wards, including wards in hospitals for the mentally ill, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. This is in a suitably-equipped setting and with supervised and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. |
| 41-I | 41-N | a. Federal ownership |
| 43-I | 43-N | b. State or local ownership |
| 42-I | 42-N | c. Private ownership |
| 40-I | 40-N | d. Don't know if Federal, State, local, or private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| | | 6. <i>Physically Handicapped</i> : Including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably-equipped medical setting and designed primarily for the physically handicapped who receive supervised care and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff. |
| | | a. Institutions for the deaf |
| 38-I | 38-N | (1) Public ownership |
| 39-I | 39-N | (2) Private ownership |
| 37-I | 37-N | (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| | | b. Institutions for the blind |
| 35-I | 35-N | (1) Public ownership |
| 36-I | 36-N | (2) Private ownership |
| 34-I | 34-N | (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| | | c. Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped: Including accident victims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. |
| 32-I | 32-N | (1) Public ownership |
| 33-I | 33-N | (2) Private ownership |
| 31-I | 31-N | (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| 53-I | 86-N | 7. <i>Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere</i> : Including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical wards, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases. |
| | | NOTE: Do not include long-term care rooms for the elderly in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, see paragraph E. |
- I. **Hotels/Motels**: "S-Night" locations, see paragraph F.
- J. **Juvenile Institutions**: Including homes, schools, and hospitals.
1. *Long-Term Care* (length of stay usually more than 30 days)
- | | | |
|------|------|---|
| | | a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children: Including orphanages, homes, or residential care. |
| 03-I | 03-N | (1) Public ownership |
| 04-I | 04-N | (2) Private ownership |
| 02-I | 02-N | (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |

| GQ codes | Staff residents GQ codes |
|----------|--------------------------|
|----------|--------------------------|

J. Juvenile Institutions: Including homes, schools, and hospitals—Con.

- | | | |
|------|------|---|
| 05-I | 05-N | b. Emotionally disturbed children: Including residential treatment centers (psychiatric care provided). |
| | | c. Delinquent children: Placed by court, parents, or social service agency, in residential training school or home, including industrial schools, camps, or farms. |
| 12-I | 12-N | (1) Public ownership: Committed by courts. |
| 15-I | 15-N | (2) Private ownership: Some are committed by courts, others are referred by parents or social service agencies because of delinquent behavior. |
| 11-I | 11-N | (3) Don't know if public/private ownership (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |
| | | 2. Short-term (length of stay usually 30 days or less) |
| 10-I | 10-N | a. Delinquent children: Including those receiving temporary care in detention or diagnostic centers pending court disposition of case. |
| | | b. Runaway, neglected, and homeless children: Including emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles, see paragraph F2. |
| 01-I | 01-N | 3. Don't Know Type of Juvenile Institution: Including homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for children. (Use only as a last resort if no other type code applies.) |

K. Military Quarters

1. On Base

- | | | |
|------|------|---|
| 97-N | -- | a. Barracks, bachelor officers quarters, unaccompanied officer personnel housing, unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and similar noninstitutional group living quarters for military personnel |
| 96-N | -- | b. Transient quarters (noninstitutional) for temporary residents (military or civilian) |
| 86-N | -- | c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in general military hospitals |
| 54-I | 86-N | d. Hospitals or wards for chronically ill |
| 95-I | 95-N | e. Stockades and jails |

2. Military Ships

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 90-N | -- | L. Natural Disaster: Including those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster, such as "Hurricane Hugo." |
|------|----|---|

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 89-N | -- | M. Religious Group Quarters: Including convents, monasteries, and rectories. Members of religious orders who live in a dormitory at a hospital or college were classified according to the type of place where they live, such as 86-N if at a general hospital, or 87-N if at a college. (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.) |
|------|----|---|

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 80-N | -- | N. Rooming and Boarding Houses (Code only if occupied by 10 or more unrelated persons. If less than 10, these are classified as a housing unit.) |
|------|----|---|

O. Schools for the Handicapped: See paragraphs H5 and H6.

P. Shelter/Street Night Enumeration ("S-Night"): See paragraph F.

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 94-N | -- | Q. Other Nonhousehold Living Situations: Including places not covered by other GQ codes shown herein, such as commercial or public campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, hostels, and similar transient sites. (Ask usual home elsewhere in these places. Include as living there only persons who have no usual home elsewhere.) |
|------|----|---|

R. Staff of Institutions: Including staff personnel residing in group quarters. Code according to the appropriate type of group quarters shown under the column "Staff residents GQ codes." Staff residents are coded with an "N" suffix.

NOTE: Do not assign GQ codes to staff residents in group quarters where a "--" is shown.

RACE

This section contains the alphabetical code list for race and American Indian tribes. The list of race groups and American Indian tribes with their associated three-digit numerical code was used to code the Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, and the Other race write-in entries. A separate set of three-digit numerical codes were used to identify FOSDIC circles for the race categories listed in the race item on the questionnaire. These codes and their respective race categories are: White-971, Black or Negro-972, Indian (Amer.)-973, Eskimo-974, Aleut-975, Chinese-976, Filipino-977, Hawaiian-978, Korean-979, Vietnamese-980, Japanese-981, Asian Indian-982, Samoan-983, Guamanian-984, Other Asian or Pacific Islander-985, and Other race-986.

000-599, 973 American Indian

| | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 000-001 | Ahtna |
| 002 | Biorka |
| 003 | Reserve American Indian 1 |
| 004-005 | Bristol Bay |
| 006 | Chanellak |
| 007 | Chugach |
| 008 | Tanaina |
| 009 | Doyon |
| 010 | Kodiak |
| 011 | Reserve American Indian 2 |
| 012 | Sealaska |
| 013 | Umpqua |
| 014 | Alaskan Athabaskan |
| 015 | Alaska Native |
| 016 | Haida |
| 017 | Tlingit |
| 018 | Tsimshian |
| 019 | Alaska Indian |
| 020 | Chehalis |
| 021 | Chemakum |
| 022 | Klallam |
| 023 | Jamestown |
| 024 | Lower Elwha |
| 025 | Port Gamble Klallam |
| 026 | Coquilles |
| 027 | Cowlitz |
| 028 | Lummi |
| 029 | Nooksack |
| 030 | Puget Sound Salish |
| 031 | Duwamish |
| 032 | Kikiallus |
| 033 | Lower Skagit |
| 034 | Muckleshoot |
| 035 | Nisqually |
| 036 | Puyallup |
| 037 | Samish |
| 038 | Sauk-Suiattle |
| 039 | Upper Skagit |
| 040 | Skykomish |
| 041 | Snohomish |
| 042 | Snoqualmie |
| 043 | Squaxin Island |
| 044 | Steilacoom |
| 045 | Stillaguamish |
| 046 | Suquamish |
| 047 | Swinomish |
| 048 | Tulalip |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 049 | Port Madison |
| 050 | Quinault |
| 051 | Quileute |
| 052 | Hoh |
| 053 | Makah |
| 054 | Talakamish |
| 055 | Chinook |
| 056 | Clatsop |
| 057 | Kathlamet |
| 058 | Columbia River Chinook |
| 059 | Upper Chinook |
| 060 | Wakiakum Chinook |
| 061 | Willapa Chinook |
| 062 | Alsea |
| 063 | Cayuse |
| 064 | Celilo |
| 065 | Coos |
| 066 | Kalapuya |
| 067 | Klamath |
| 068 | Molala |
| 069 | Oregon Athabaskan |
| 070 | Siuslaw |
| 071 | Takelma |
| 072 | Tenino |
| 073 | Tillamook |
| 074 | Tygh |
| 075 | Umatilla |
| 076 | Walla-Walla |
| 077 | Yahooskin |
| 078 | Yakima |
| 079 | Skokomish |
| 080 | Agua Caliente Cahuilla |
| 081 | Augustine |
| 082 | Cabazon |
| 083 | Cahto |
| 084 | Cahuilla |
| 085 | Campo |
| 086 | Capitan Grande |
| 087 | Chemehuevi |
| 088 | Chimariko |
| 089 | Chumash |
| 090 | Costanoan |
| 091 | Cupeno |
| 092 | Cuyapaipe |
| 093 | Diegueno |
| 094 | Digger |
| 095 | Gabrieleno |
| 096 | Hoopa |
| 097 | Inaja Cosmit |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 098 | Karok |
| 099 | Kawaiisu |
| 100 | La Jolla |
| 101 | Lassik |
| 102 | La Posta |
| 103 | Luiseno |
| 104 | Maidu |
| 105 | Manzanita |
| 106 | Mesa Grande |
| 107 | Mountain Maidu |
| 108 | Nishinam |
| 109 | Konkow |
| 110 | Mattole |
| 111 | Miwok |
| 112 | Coast Miwok |
| 113 | Modoc |
| 114 | Mono |
| 115 | Nomalaki |
| 116 | Pala |
| 117 | Pechanga |
| 118 | Pauma |
| 119 | Pit River |
| 120 | Pomo |
| 121 | Dry Creek |
| 122 | Northern Pomo |
| 123 | Kashaya |
| 124 | Central Pomo |
| 125 | Stonyford |
| 126 | Eastern Pomo |
| 127 | Sulphur Bank |
| 128 | Salinan |
| 129 | San Manual |
| 130 | San Pascual |
| 131 | Santa Rosa Cahuilla |
| 132 | Santa Ynez |
| 133 | Santa Ysabel |
| 134 | Serrano |
| 135 | Shasta |
| 136 | Soboba |
| 137 | Sycuan |
| 138 | Tolowa |
| 139 | Torres-Martinez |
| 140 | Kern River |
| 141 | Tule River |
| 142 | Twenty-Nine Palms |
| 143 | Wailaki |
| 144 | Wappo |
| 145 | Whilkut |
| 146 | Wintu |
| 147 | Wiyot |
| 148 | Yana |
| 149 | Yokuts |
| 150 | Tachi |
| 151 | Chukchansi |
| 152 | Yuki |
| 153 | Yurok |
| 154 | Reserve American Indian 3 |
| 155 | Columbia |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 156 | Kalispel |
| 157 | Salish |
| 158 | Coeur D'Alene |
| 159 | Colville |
| 160 | Spokane |
| 161 | Nez Perce |
| 162 | Washo |
| 163 | Alpine |
| 164 | Carson |
| 165 | Dresslerville |
| 166 | Stewart |
| 167 | Wishram |
| 168 | Hoopa Extension |
| 169 | Trinity |
| 170 | Ute |
| 171 | Allen Canyon |
| 172 | Uintah Ute |
| 173 | Ute Mountain Ute |
| 174 | Reserve American Indian 4 |
| 175 | Paiute |
| 176 | Northern Paiute |
| 177 | Cedarville |
| 178 | Pyramid Lake |
| 179 | Fort Bidwell |
| 180 | Las Vegas |
| 181 | Lovelock |
| 182 | Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute |
| 183 | Fort Independence |
| 184 | Bridgeport |
| 185 | Burns Paiute |
| 186 | Yerington Paiute |
| 187 | Walker River |
| 188 | Southern Paiute |
| 189 | Kaibab |
| 190 | Moapa |
| 191 | Owens Valley |
| 192 | Summit Lake |
| 193 | Aroostook |
| 194 | Reserve American Indian 5 |
| 195 | Shoshone |
| 196 | Battle Mountain |
| 197 | Duck Water |
| 198 | Elko |
| 199 | Ely |
| 200 | Goshute |
| 201 | Panamint |
| 202 | Ruby Valley |
| 203 | South Fork Shoshone |
| 204 | Washakie |
| 205 | Yomba |
| 206 | Te-Moak Western Shoshone |
| 207 | Bannock |
| 208 | Kootenai |
| 209-210 | Havasupai |
| 211 | Hualapai |
| 212 | Yavapai |
| 213 | Maricopa |
| 214 | Quechan |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 215 | Cocopah |
| 216 | Mohave |
| 217 | Pima |
| 218 | Tohono O'Odham |
| 219 | Gila Bend |
| 220 | Ak-Chin |
| 221 | San Xavier |
| 222 | Sells |
| 223 | Yaqui |
| 224 | Pascua Yaqui |
| 225 | Barrio Libre |
| 226 | Mississippi Choctaw |
| 227 | Reserve American Indian 6 |
| 228 | Jena Choctaw |
| 229 | Pueblo |
| 230 | Tigua |
| 231 | Taos |
| 232 | Picuris |
| 233 | Sandia |
| 234 | Isleta |
| 235 | Keres |
| 236 | Acoma |
| 237 | Cochiti |
| 238 | Laguna |
| 239 | San Felipe |
| 240 | Santa Ana |
| 241 | Santo Domingo |
| 242 | Zia |
| 243 | Tewa |
| 244 | Nambe |
| 245 | Pojoaque |
| 246 | San Ildefonso |
| 247 | San Juan Pueblo |
| 248 | Santa Clara |
| 249 | Tesuque |
| 250 | Arizona Tewa |
| 251 | Jemez |
| 252 | Hopi |
| 253 | Zuni |
| 254 | San Juan de |
| 255 | Apache |
| 256 | Oklahoma Apache |
| 257 | Jicarilla Apache |
| 258 | Lipan Apache |
| 259 | Mescalero Apache |
| 260 | Chiricahua |
| 261 | Fort Sill Apache |
| 262 | San Carlos Apache |
| 263 | Payson Apache |
| 264 | White Mountain Apache |
| 265 | Reserve American Indian 7 |
| 266 | Reserve American Indian 8 |
| 267 | Reserve American Indian 9 |
| 268 | Reserve American Indian 10 |
| 269 | Reserve American Indian 11 |
| 270 | Reserve American Indian 12 |
| 271 | Reserve American Indian 13 |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 272 | Reserve American Indian 14 |
| 273 | Reserve American Indian 15 |
| 274 | Reserve American Indian 16 |
| 275 | Navajo |
| 276 | Kiowa |
| 277 | Tonkawa |
| 278 | Oklahoma Caddo |
| 279 | Arikara |
| 280 | Oklahoma Pawnee |
| 281 | Wichita |
| 282 | Sioux |
| 283 | Cheyenne River Sioux |
| 284 | Crow Creek Sioux |
| 285 | Devils Lake Sioux |
| 286 | Flandreau Santee |
| 287 | Fort Peck |
| 288 | Standing Rock Sioux |
| 289 | Lake Traverse Sioux |
| 290 | Lower Sioux |
| 291 | Pine Ridge Sioux |
| 292 | Pipestone Sioux |
| 293 | Prairie Island Sioux |
| 294 | Prior Lake |
| 295 | Rosebud Sioux |
| 296 | Upper Sioux |
| 297 | Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux |
| 298 | Teton Sioux |
| 299 | Brule Sioux |
| 300 | Lower Brule Sioux |
| 301 | Sans Arc Sioux |
| 302 | Two Kettle Sioux |
| 303 | Blackfoot Sioux |
| 304 | Oglala Sioux |
| 305 | Miniconjou |
| 306 | Yanktonai Sioux |
| 307 | Yankton Sioux |
| 308 | Santee Sioux |
| 309 | Sisseton Sioux |
| 310 | Mdewakanton Sioux |
| 311 | Wahpekute Sioux |
| 312 | Wahpeton Sioux |
| 313 | Assiniboine |
| 314 | Iowa |
| 315 | Otoe-Missouria |
| 316 | Winnebago |
| 317 | Kaw |
| 318 | Omaha |
| 319 | Ponca |
| 320 | Osage |
| 321 | Quapaw |
| 322 | Crow |
| 323 | Hidatsa |
| 324 | Mandan |
| 325 | Comanche |
| 326 | Dakota Sioux |
| 327 | Wazhaza Sioux |
| 328 | Nebraska Winnebago |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 329 | Wisconsin Winnebago |
| 330 | Chippewa |
| 331 | Bay Mills Chippewa |
| 332 | Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa |
| 333 | Saginaw Chippewa |
| 334 | Keweenaw |
| 335 | Lac Vieux Desert Chippewa |
| 336 | Ontonagon |
| 337 | Leelanau |
| 338 | Minnesota Chippewa |
| 339 | Boise Forte |
| 340 | Grand Portage |
| 341 | Fond Du Lac |
| 342 | Leech Lake |
| 343 | Mille Lac |
| 344 | White Earth |
| 345 | Red Lake Chippewa |
| 346 | Lake Superior |
| 347 | Bad River |
| 348 | Lac Courte Oreilles |
| 349 | Lac Du Flambeau |
| 350 | Red Cliff Chippewa |
| 351 | St. Croix Chippewa |
| 352 | Sokoagon Chippewa |
| 353 | Turtle Mountain |
| 354 | Cree |
| 355 | Reserve American Indian 17 |
| 356 | Reserve American Indian 18 |
| 357 | Reserve American Indian 19 |
| 358 | Reserve American Indian 20 |
| 359 | Reserve American Indian 21 |
| 360 | Blackfoot |
| 361 | Cheyenne |
| 362 | Northern Cheyenne |
| 363 | Southern Cheyenne |
| 364 | Arapaho |
| 365 | Atsina |
| 366 | Menominee |
| 367 | Potawatomi |
| 368 | Citizen Band Potawatomi |
| 369 | Forest County |
| 370 | Hannahville |
| 371 | Huron Potawatomi |
| 372 | Pogagon Potawatomi |
| 373 | Prairie Band |
| 374 | Wisconsin Potawatomi |
| 375 | Ottawa |
| 376 | Miami |
| 377 | Sac and Fox |
| 378 | Peoria |
| 379 | Sac and Fox-Mesquakie |
| 380 | Kickapoo |
| 381 | Shawnee |
| 382 | Algonquian |
| 383 | Micmac |
| 384 | Mailseet |
| 385 | Passamaquoddy |
| 386 | Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| 387 | Indian Township |
| 388 | Penobscot |
| 389 | Abenaki |
| 390 | Wampanoag |
| 391 | Nipmuc |
| 392 | Narragansett |
| 393 | Pequot |
| 394 | Mohegan |
| 395 | Paugussett |
| 396 | Schaghticoke |
| 397 | Brotherton |
| 398 | Shinnecock |
| 399 | Stockbridge |
| 400 | Munsee |
| 401 | Delaware |
| 402 | Sand Hill |
| 403 | Absentee Shawnee |
| 404 | Clifton Choctaw |
| 405 | Iroquois |
| 406 | Seneca |
| 407 | Seneca Nation |
| 408 | Tonawanda Seneca |
| 409 | Seneca-Cayuga |
| 410 | Cayuga |
| 411 | Onondaga |
| 412 | Oneida |
| 413 | Mohawk |
| 414 | Tuscarora |
| 415 | Wyandotte |
| 416 | Cherokee |
| 417 | Eastern Cherokee |
| 418 | Western Cherokee |
| 419 | Etowah Cherokee |
| 420 | United Keetoowah Band |
| 421 | Tuscola |
| 422 | Northern Cherokee |
| 423 | Eastern Muskogee |
| 424 | Agua Caliente |
| 425 | Creek |
| 426 | Thlopthlocco |
| 427 | Yuchi |
| 428 | Hitchiti |
| 429 | Eastern Creek |
| 430 | Principal Creek Indian Nation |
| 431 | Poarch Band |
| 432 | Lower Muskogee |
| 433 | Alabama Coushatta |
| 434 | Choctaw |
| 435 | Houma |
| 436 | Chickasaw |
| 437 | Miccosukee |
| 438 | Seminole |
| 439 | Oklahoma Seminole |
| 440 | Florida Seminole |
| 441 | Big Cypress |
| 442 | Brighton |
| 443 | Hollywood Seminole |
| 444 | Natchez |
| 445 | Matinecock |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 446 | Montauk |
| 447 | Poospatuck |
| 448 | Setauket |
| 449 | Tuckabachee |
| 450 | Nanticoke |
| 451 | Piscataway |
| 452 | Nansemond |
| 453 | Chickahominy |
| 454 | Pamunkey |
| 455 | Mattaponi |
| 456 | Rappahannock |
| 457 | Attacapa |
| 458 | Biloxi |
| 459 | Catawba |
| 460 | Chitimacha |
| 461 | Coharie |
| 462 | Croatian |
| 463 | Haliwa |
| 464 | Lumbee |
| 465 | Moor |
| 466 | Powhatan |
| 467 | Tunica |
| 468 | Wesort |
| 469 | Southeastern Indians |
| 470 | Cajun |
| 471 | Reserve American Indian 22 |
| 472 | Reserve American Indian 23 |
| 473 | Reserve American Indian 24 |
| 474 | Reserve American Indian 25 |
| 475 | Reserve American Indian 26 |
| 476 | Colorado River |
| 477 | Duck Valley |
| 478 | Fallon |
| 479 | Fort Belknap |
| 480 | Fort Berthold |
| 481 | Fort Hall |
| 482 | Fort McDermitt |
| 483 | Fort McDowell |
| 484 | Cow Creek Umpqua |
| 485 | Gila River |
| 486 | Grand Ronde |
| 487 | Los Coyotes |
| 488 | Mission Indians |
| 489 | Morongo |
| 490 | Reno-Sparks |
| 491 | Round Valley |
| 492 | Shoalwater |
| 493 | Siletz |
| 494 | Skull Valley |
| 495 | Susanville |
| 496 | Table Bluff |
| 497 | Wascopum |
| 498 | Wind River |
| 499 | Winnemucca |
| 500 | Yavapai Apache |
| 501 | Reserve American Indian 27 |
| 502 | Gros Ventres |
| 503 | Scott Valley |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 504 | Warm Springs |
| 505 | Santa Rosa |
| 506 | San Juan |
| 507 | Red Wood |
| 508 | Salish and Kootenai |
| 509 | Georgetown |
| 510 | Clear Lake |
| 511 | Yakima Cowlitz |
| 512 | Scotts Valley |
| 513 | Cheyenne-Arapaho |
| 514 | Northern Arapaho |
| 515 | Southern Arapaho |
| 516 | Mashpee Wampanoag |
| 517 | Gay Head Wampanoag |
| 518 | Timbi-Sha Shoshone |
| 519 | Juaneno |
| 520 | Oklahoma Choctaw |
| 521 | Oklahoma Modoc |
| 522 | Oklahoma Kiowa |
| 523 | Oklahoma Comanche |
| 524 | Oklahoma Iowa |
| 525 | Canadian Indian |
| 526 | Oklahoma Ponca |
| 527 | Oklahoma Ottawa |
| 528 | Oklahoma Miami |
| 529 | Oklahoma Peoria |
| 530 | Oklahoma Sac and Fox |
| 531 | Oklahoma Kickapoo |
| 532 | Oklahoma Delaware |
| 533 | Caddo |
| 534 | Pawnee |
| 535 | Michigan Ottawa |
| 536 | Indiana Miami |
| 537 | Missouri Sac and Fox |
| 538 | Eastern Shawnee |
| 539 | Cherokee Shawnee |
| 540 | Kialegee |
| 541 | Alabama Quassarte |
| 542 | Malheur Paiute |
| 543 | Wenatchee |
| 544 | Little Shell Chippewa |
| 545 | Illinois |
| 546 | Rampough Mountain |
| 547 | Lenni-Lenape |
| 548 | Amerind White |
| 549 | Amerind Black |
| 550 | Mexican American Indian |
| 551 | Central American Indian |
| 552 | South American Indian |
| 553 | French American Indian |
| 554 | Spanish American Indian |
| 555 | Reserve American Indian 28 |
| 556 | Reserve American Indian 29 |
| 557 | Reserve American Indian 30 |
| 558 | Reserve American Indian 31 |
| 559 | Reserve American Indian 32 |
| 560 | Reserve American Indian 33 |
| 561 | Reserve American Indian 34 |

000-599, 973 American Indian—Con.

| | |
|---------|---|
| 562 | Reserve American Indian 35 |
| 563 | Reserve American Indian 36 |
| 564 | Reserve American Indian 37 |
| 565 | Mexican Indian Cherokee |
| 566 | Eastern Chickahominy |
| 567 | Western Chickahominy |
| 568 | Waccamaw-Siouan |
| 569 | Nausu Waiwash |
| 570 | Pocomoke Acohonock |
| 571 | Susquehannock |
| 572 | Wicomico |
| 573 | Piro |
| 574 | Illinois Miami |
| 575 | Tunica Biloxi |
| 576-597 | American Indian |
| 598 | Tribal Response Not Elsewhere Classified |
| 599 | Reserve American Indian 38 |
| 973 | American Indian (FOSDIC circle) |

600-699, 976-985 Asian or Pacific Islander**600-652, 976, 977, 979-982, 985 Asian**

| | |
|-----|--------------|
| 600 | Asian Indian |
| 601 | Bangladeshi |
| 602 | Bhutanese |
| 603 | Burmese |
| 604 | Cambodian |
| 605 | Chinese |
| 606 | Taiwanese |
| 607 | Formosan |
| 608 | Filipino |
| 609 | Hmong |
| 610 | Indonesian |
| 611 | Japanese |
| 612 | Korean |
| 613 | Laotian |
| 614 | Malayan |
| 615 | Okinawan |
| 616 | Pakistani |
| 617 | Sri Lankan |
| 618 | Thai |
| 619 | Vietnamese |
| 620 | Amerasian |
| 621 | Asian |
| 622 | Asiatic |
| 623 | Eurasian |
| 624 | Mongolian |
| 625 | Oriental |
| 626 | Whello |
| 627 | Yellow |
| 628 | Borneo |
| 629 | Celebesian |
| 630 | Ceram |
| 631 | Indo-Chinese |
| 632 | Iwo Jiman |
| 633 | Javanese |

600-652, 976, 977, 979-982, 985 Asian—Con.

| | |
|-----|--|
| 634 | Maldivian |
| 635 | Nepali |
| 636 | Sikkim |
| 637 | Singaporean |
| 638 | Sumatran |
| 639 | Reserve Asian 1 |
| 640 | Reserve Asian 2 |
| 641 | Reserve Asian 3 |
| 642 | Reserve Asian 4 |
| 643 | Reserve Asian 5 |
| 644 | Reserve Asian 6 |
| 645 | Reserve Asian 7 |
| 646 | Reserve Asian 8 |
| 647 | Reserve Asian 9 |
| 648 | Reserve Asian 10 |
| 649 | Reserve Asian 11 |
| 650 | Reserve Asian 12 |
| 651 | Reserve Asian 13 |
| 652 | Reserve Asian 14 |
| 976 | Chinese (FOSDIC circle) |
| 977 | Filipino (FOSDIC circle) |
| 979 | Korean (FOSDIC circle) |
| 980 | Vietnamese (FOSDIC circle) |
| 981 | Japanese (FOSDIC circle) |
| 982 | Asian Indian (FOSDIC circle) |
| 985 | Other Asian or Pacific Islander (FOSDIC circle) |

653-699, 978, 983, 984 Pacific Islander**653-659, 978, 983 Polynesian**

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| 653 | Hawaiian |
| 654 | Part Hawaiian |
| 655 | Samoan |
| 656 | Tahitian |
| 657 | Tongan |
| 658 | Polynesian |
| 659 | Tokelauan |
| 978 | Hawaiian (FOSDIC circle) |
| 983 | Samoan (FOSDIC circle) |

660-675, 984 Micronesian

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| 660 | Guamanian |
| 661 | Mariana Islander |
| 662 | Marshallese |
| 663 | Palauan |
| 664 | Bikinian |
| 665 | Carolinian |
| 666 | Eniwetok |
| 667 | Kosraean |
| 668 | Kwajalein |
| 669 | Micronesian |
| 670 | Ponapean |
| 671 | Saipanese |
| 672 | Tarawa Islander |
| 673 | Tinian |
| 674 | Trukese |
| 675 | Yapese |

660-675, 984 Micronesian—Con.

984 Guamanian (FOSDIC circle)

676-680 Melanesian

676 Fijian
 677 Melanesian
 678 Papua New Guinean
 679 Solomon Islander
 680 New Hebrides

681-699 Other Pacific Islander

681 Pacific Islander
 682 Reserve Pacific Islander 1
 683 Reserve Pacific Islander 2
 684 Reserve Pacific Islander 3
 685 Reserve Pacific Islander 4
 686 Reserve Pacific Islander 5
 687 Reserve Pacific Islander 6
 688 Reserve Pacific Islander 7
 689 Reserve Pacific Islander 8
 690 Reserve Pacific Islander 9
 691 Reserve Pacific Islander 10
 692 Reserve Pacific Islander 11
 693 Reserve Pacific Islander 12
 694 Reserve Pacific Islander 13
 695 Reserve Pacific Islander 14
 696 Asian or Pacific Islander
 697 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 1
 698 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 2
 699 Reserve Asian or Pacific Islander 3

700-799, 986, 987-999 Other Race**700-748 Hispanic Origin**

700 Argentinian
 701 Bolivian
 702 Boricua
 703 Californio
 704 Central American
 705 Chicano
 706 Chilean
 707 Colombian
 708 Costa Rican
 709 Cuban
 710 Dominican
 711 Ecuatorian
 712 Salvadoran
 713-714 Galapagos
 715 Guajiro
 716 Guatemalan
 717 Hispanic
 718 Honduran
 719 La Raza
 720 Latin American
 721 Mestizo
 722 Mexican
 723 Nicaraguan
 724 Panamanian
 725 Paraguayo
 726 Peruvian

700-748 Hispanic Origin—Con.

727 Puerto Rican
 728 Reserve Hispanic 1
 729 South American
 730 Spanish
 731 Spanish-American
 732 Spanish-Mexican
 733 Sudamericano
 734 Uruguayan
 735 Venezuelan
 736 Reserve Hispanic 2
 737 Reserve Hispanic 3
 738 Reserve Hispanic 4
 739 Reserve Hispanic 5
 740 Reserve Hispanic 6
 741 Reserve Hispanic 7
 742 Reserve Hispanic 8
 743 Reserve Hispanic 9
 744 Reserve Hispanic 10
 745 Reserve Hispanic 11
 746 Reserve Hispanic 12
 747 Reserve Hispanic 13
 748 Reserve Hispanic 14

749-799, 986, 987-999 Not of Hispanic Origin

749-750 Brava
 751 Brazil
 752 Brown
 753 Bushwacker
 754 Cajun
 755 Cape Verdean
 756 Chocolate
 757 Coe Clan
 758 Coffee
 759 Cosmopolitan
 760 Issues
 761 Jackson White
 762 Lapp
 763 Melungeon
 764 Mixed
 765 Ramp
 766 Tunica
 767 Wesort
 768 Mulatto
 769 Moor
 770 Biracial/Interracial
 771 Creole
 772 Indian
 773 Turk
 774 Half-Breed
 775 Rainbow
 776 Reserve Non-Hispanic 1
 777 Reserve Non-Hispanic 2
 778 Reserve Non-Hispanic 3
 779 Reserve Non-Hispanic 4
 780 Reserve Non-Hispanic 5
 781 Reserve Non-Hispanic 6
 782 Reserve Non-Hispanic 7

749-799, 986, 987-999 Not of Hispanic Origin—Con.

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 783 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 8 |
| 784 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 9 |
| 785 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 10 |
| 786 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 11 |
| 787 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 12 |
| 788 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 13 |
| 789 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 14 |
| 790 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 15 |
| 791 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 16 |
| 792 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 17 |
| 793 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 18 |
| 794 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 19 |
| 795 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 20 |
| 796 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 21 |
| 797 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 22 |
| 798 | Trinidad |
| 799 | Reserve Non-Hispanic 23 |
| 986 | Other race (FOSDIC circle) |
| 987-999 | Reserve Other race |

800-869, 971 White

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 800 | White |
| 801 | Arab |
| 802 | English |
| 803 | French |
| 804 | German |
| 805 | Irish |
| 806 | Italian |
| 807 | Near Easterner |
| 808 | Polish |
| 809 | Scottish |
| 810 | White and Black |
| 811 | White Amerind |
| 812 | White Chinese |
| 813 | White Formosan/Taiwanese |
| 814 | White Filipino |
| 815 | White Hawaiian |
| 816 | White Korean |
| 817 | White Vietnamese |
| 818 | White Japanese |
| 819 | White Asian Indian |
| 820 | White Samoan |
| 821 | White Guamanian |
| 822 | White Bangladeshi |
| 823 | White Burmese |
| 824 | White Cambodian (Kampuchea) |
| 825 | White Hmong |
| 826 | White Indonesian |
| 827 | White Laotian |
| 828 | White Malayan |
| 829 | White Okinawan |
| 830 | White Pakistani |
| 831 | White Sri Lankan |
| 832 | White Thai |
| 833 | White Fijian |
| 834 | White Palauan |

800-869, 971 White—Con.

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 835 | White Tahitian |
| 836 | White Tongan |
| 837 | White Other Asian or Pacific Islander |
| 838 | Reserve White 1 |
| 839 | Reserve White 2 |
| 840 | Reserve White 3 |
| 841 | Reserve White 4 |
| 842 | Reserve White 5 |
| 843 | Reserve White 6 |
| 844 | Reserve White 7 |
| 845 | Reserve White 8 |
| 846 | Reserve White 9 |
| 847 | Reserve White 10 |
| 848 | Reserve White 11 |
| 849 | Reserve White 12 |
| 850 | Reserve White 13 |
| 851 | Reserve White 14 |
| 852 | Reserve White 15 |
| 853 | Reserve White 16 |
| 854 | Reserve White 17 |
| 855 | Reserve White 18 |
| 856 | Reserve White 19 |
| 857 | Reserve White 20 |
| 858 | Reserve White 21 |
| 859 | Reserve White 22 |
| 860 | Reserve White 23 |
| 861 | Reserve White 24 |
| 862 | Reserve White 25 |
| 863 | Reserve White 26 |
| 864 | Reserve White 27 |
| 865 | Reserve White 28 |
| 866 | Reserve White 29 |
| 867 | Reserve White 30 |
| 868 | Reserve White 31 |
| 869 | White Cherokee |
| 971 | White (FOSDIC circle) |

870-934, 972 Black or Negro

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| 870 | Black |
| 871 | African |
| 872 | African American |
| 873 | Afro-American |
| 874 | Nigritian |
| 875 | Black and White |
| 876 | Black Amerind |
| 877 | Black Chinese |
| 878 | Black Formosan/Taiwanese |
| 879 | Black Filipino |
| 880 | Black Hawaiian |
| 881 | Black Korean |
| 882 | Black Vietnamese |
| 883 | Black Japanese |
| 884 | Black Asian Indian |
| 885 | Black Samoan |
| 886 | Black Guamanian |
| 887 | Black Bangladeshi |
| 888 | Black Burmese |

870-934, 972 Black or Negro—Con.

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 889 | Black Cambodian (Kampuchea) |
| 890 | Black Hmong |
| 891 | Black Indonesian |
| 892 | Black Laotian |
| 893 | Black Malayan |
| 894 | Black Okinawan |
| 895 | Black Pakistani |
| 896 | Black Sri Lankan |
| 897 | Black Thai |
| 898 | Black Fijian |
| 899 | Black Palauan |
| 900 | Black Tahitian |
| 901 | Black Tongan |
| 902 | Black Other Asian or Pacific Islander |
| 903 | Reserve Black 1 |
| 904 | Reserve Black 2 |
| 905 | Reserve Black 3 |
| 906 | Reserve Black 4 |
| 907 | Reserve Black 5 |
| 908 | Reserve Black 6 |
| 909 | Reserve Black 7 |
| 910 | Reserve Black 8 |
| 911 | Reserve Black 9 |
| 912 | Reserve Black 10 |
| 913 | Reserve Black 11 |
| 914 | Reserve Black 12 |
| 915 | Reserve Black 13 |
| 916 | Reserve Black 14 |
| 917 | Reserve Black 15 |
| 918 | Reserve Black 16 |
| 919 | Reserve Black 17 |
| 920 | Reserve Black 18 |
| 921 | Reserve Black 19 |
| 922 | Reserve Black 20 |
| 923 | Reserve Black 21 |
| 924 | Reserve Black 22 |
| 925 | Reserve Black 23 |
| 926 | Reserve Black 24 |
| 927 | Reserve Black 25 |
| 928 | Reserve Black 26 |
| 929 | Reserve Black 27 |
| 930 | Reserve Black 28 |

870-934, 972 Black or Negro—Con.

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 931 | Reserve Black 29 |
| 932 | Reserve Black 30 |
| 933 | Reserve Black 31 |
| 934 | Black Cherokee |
| 972 | Black or Negro (FOSDIC circle) |

935-940, 974 Eskimo

| | |
|-----|------------------------|
| 935 | Eskimo |
| 936 | Reserve Eskimo 1 |
| 937 | Reserve Eskimo 2 |
| 938 | Reserve Eskimo 3 |
| 939 | Reserve Eskimo 4 |
| 940 | Wales |
| 974 | Eskimo (FOSDIC circle) |

941-970, 975 Aleut

| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 941 | Aleut |
| 942 | Reserve Aleut 1 |
| 943 | Reserve Aleut 2 |
| 944 | Reserve Aleut 3 |
| 945 | Reserve Aleut 4 |
| 946-970 | Reserve Aleut 5 |
| 975 | Aleut (FOSDIC circle) |

971-986 FOSDIC Circle Codes

| | |
|-----|----------------------|
| 971 | See White |
| 972 | See Black or Negro |
| 973 | See American Indian |
| 974 | See Eskimo |
| 975 | See Aleut |
| 976 | See Asian |
| 977 | See Asian |
| 978 | See Pacific Islander |
| 979 | See Asian |
| 980 | See Asian |
| 981 | See Asian |
| 982 | See Asian |
| 983 | See Pacific Islander |
| 984 | See Pacific Islander |
| 985 | See Asian |
| 986 | See Other race |

987-999 Reserve Other Race